UPKAR'S

An Objective History of English Literature

Through

Multiple-Choice Questions

For PGT TGT UGC-NET/SET PG and Ph.D. Entrance Test

Dr. B. B. Jain

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By

Dr. B. B. Jain

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PREFACE

What is the justification for bringing out a complete Objective History of English Literature through Multiple-Choice Questions ? The justification lies in the fact that recently all Service Commissions, Recruitment Boards and UGC have started conducting their competitive examinations through the pattern of Objective-cum-Multiple-Choice Questions. Many Universities have also started setting one full Question on the same pattern in each Paper at the Post-Graduate level. As such, this Book would be immensely useful, even indispensable, for all candidates preparing for NET/JRF/SET and PGT, TGT, PG and Ph.D. Entrance Test and equivalent competitive examinations. As far as my knowledge goes, no other complete History of English Literature designed on this pattern is available in the market.

As the Contents would show, all the important phases and aspects of English Literature have been fully brought out and discussed in the Book in the Objective Form. All the literary Ages from the Chaucerian to the Modern Age, all literary Schools and Movements, all literary Forms of Poetry, Drama, Prose, Novel, and Criticism, and all the major Authors individually from Chaucer to T.S. Eliot have been fully analysed and evaluated on the same Multiple-Choice pattern. Two small Sections on Rhetoric and Prosody and Figures of Speech have also been given.

It is thus earnestly hoped and believed that everything that a sincere candidate preparing for the above noted competitive examinations would need would be found in this Book.

—Dr. B. B. Jain

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An Objective History of English Literature

(Through Multiple-Choice Questions)

Section 1
The Literary Ages

Age-wise Complete List
Of
The Major Authors and Their Works

1. The Age of Chaucer
2. The Elizabethan Age
3. The Caroline and Restoration Ages
4. The Augustan Age
5. The Romantic Age
6. The Victorian Age
7. The Modern Age

1 The Age of Chaucer

In the literary history, the Age of Chaucer is dated from 1340 to 1400 because in 1340 Chaucer was born and in 1400 Chaucer died. But in the history of England, this Age covers the reigns of three English monarchs, Edward III, Richard II and Henry IV. It was the Medieval period in the history of England. This was a period of glaring social contrasts and rapid political changes. In the words of W.H. Hudson, "Edward's reign marks the highest development of medieval civilization in England. It was also the midsummer of English chivalry. The spirit of his Court was that of romantic idealism which fills Chaucer's own *Knight's Tale*, and the story of his successive wars with France, and the famous victories of Crecy and Poictiers, as written in the *Chronicles* of Froissart, reads more like a brilliant novel than a piece of sober history. Strong in its newly established unity, England went forth on its career of foreign conquests in a mood of buoyant courage, and every fresh triumph served to give further stimulus to national ambition and pride."

But there was another side of the picture too. It was a dark and dismal side of social contrasts. With the increase of trade, the commercial classes rolled in wealth and lived in extravagant luxury. So did the royal families and the nobility. The masses of the people lived in deplorable poverty and misery. Further, epidemic after epidemic ravaged the country. The fierce plague, called the Black Death, broke out in 1348-49. In this epidemic nearly one-third of the population of England died in a single year. The plague reappeared in 1362, 1367 and 1370 with the same fierceness. These epidemics were followed by a fierce famine. These events took away much of the glory of England.

This was followed by a period of unprecedented degradation, hypocrisy and corruption. Its worst phase was seen in the corruption of the Church and the Clergy. This phase of corruption has been realistically painted by Chaucer in the *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales* in the portraits of the Monk, the Friar, the Sumnour, the Pardoner, and the Parson. This was the shocking state of things in the religious world in England in Chaucer's Age.

In this Chapter, however, we have discussed some authors before the Age of Chaucer and some authors after Chaucer roughly upto the end of the 15th Century.

Major Authors and Their Works of Chaucer's Age

King James I of Scotland (1394-1437)

The King's Quair
Peblis to the Play
Christis Kirk on the Green

John Lydgate (1370-1451)

Falles of Princes
The Temple of Glass
Story of Thebes
London Lickpenny

Sir Thomas Malory (15th Century)

Morte d' Arthur

Sir Thomas More (1478-1535)

Utopia (English Version)

Tottel :

Miscellany

William Tyndale (1485-1536)

New Testament

Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400)

The Boke of the Duchesse
The Romaunt of the Rose
The House of Fame
Troylus Cryseyde
The Canterbury Tales
Legends of Good Women
The Parliament of Fouls

William Langland (1330-1400)

Piers the Plowman (A Vision)
A Treatise on the Astrolabe

John Gower (1332-1408)

Confessio Amantis Vox Clamantis
Speclum Meditantis

Wyclif (1320-1384)

The Bible

Sir John Maundevill (14th Century)

The Travels of Sir John Maundevill

Thomas Occleve (1370-1450)

The Governail of Princes
Occleve's Complaint
La Mala Regle
The Complaint of Our Lady.

William Dunbar (1465-1530)

The Thistle and the Rose
Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins

Roger Ascham (1515-1568)

The Scholemaster

Nicholas Udall (1505-1556)

Roister Doister

John Heywood (1564-1627)

Four P's

Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton :

(1536-1608) (1532-1584)

Gorboduc

John Still (1543-1608)

Gammer Gurton's Needle

John Barbour (1316-1395)

Bruce

Sir David Lyndsay (1490-1555)

The Dreme
Meldrum
Estaits

Robert Henryson (15th Century)

Morall Fabillis of Esope
The Testament of Cressied
Orpheus and Eurydice

Gowain Douglas (1474-1522)

The Palace of Honour
King Hart
Conscience

Stephen Hawes (?-1523)

The Passetyme of Pleasure
The Example of Virtue
A Joyfull Medytacyon

Alexander Barclay (1475-1552)

Ship of Fools
Certayne Ecloges

John Skelton (1460-1529)

Garland of Laurell
Dirge on Edward IV
Magnificence

2 The Elizabethan Age (1558-1625)

"What we call the Elizabethan Age in the history of England, we call it the Age of Shakespeare in the history of English Literature. It is also called the Age of Renaissance. In the sphere of religion, it is called the Age of Reformation. In literary spirit, it covers the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. It is rightly called the Golden Period in the history of England as also in the history of English Literature. W. H. Hudson says, "By virtue of its wonderful fertility and of the variety and splendour of its production, this period as a whole ranks as one of the greatest in the annals of the world's literature."

The Elizabethan Age is predominantly the age of Renaissance in all spheres of Art, Literature, Culture and Architecture. The term **'Renaissance'** means the rebirth or revival of classical Greek and Italian Art, Literature and Culture that reached England through Germany and France. Greek and Italian models began to be imitated or even copied in England. The great Greek authors became the models for practically all forms of literature. Homer became the model for writing Epics; Sophocles, Euripides and Aeschylus for Tragedies, Virgil for Pastorals; Plato and Aristotle for principles of philosophy and literary criticism, and so on. The English authors felt proud in being able to imitate the classical models. So Pope wrote in his *Essay on Criticism* :

"Know well each Ancient's proper character,
His fable, subject, scope in every page;
……
Be Homer's works your study and delight,
Read them by day, and meditate by night."

But this does not mean that the Elizabethan poets, dramatists and other authors were mere imitators. However, the general atmosphere was charged with the spirit of the Renaissance.

Another important current that flowed along with the Renaissance was that of Reformation in religion. Reformation sought to rescue religion from the age-old superstitions and unnecessary rituals.

It was also an Age of new discoveries and explorations of new lands through adventurous voyages. It was equally an Age of intense patriotism. The English people were proud of their country and her achievements. This spirit of national pride and patriotism finds expression in practically all literary productions of the Age. Here is an example of intense patriotism expressed in one of Shakespeare's historical plays :

"This royal throne of Kings, this sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise !
This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea !
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm,
This England !

Major Authors and Their Works of the Elizabethan Age

Edmund Spenser (1552-1599)

The Faerie Queene
The Shepheardes Calendar
Amoretti
Epithalamion
Prothalamion
Mother Hubberd's Tale
The Ruins of Time
The Tears of the Muses
Astrophel

Phillip Sidney (1554-1586)

Arcadia
Astrophel and Stella
An Apologie for Poetrie

Ben Jonson (1573-1637)

Every Man in His Humour
Every Man Out of His Humour
Volpone Or the Fox
Cynthia's Revels
The Alchemist
Bartholomew Fayre
Epicaene or the Silent Women
Sejanus His Fall
Catline His Conspiracy
The Poetaster
The Devil as an Ass
The Masque of Beauty

Daniel (1562-1619)

Delia
Civil Wars between the Two Houses of Lancaster and York

Michael Drayton (1563-1631)

The Battle of Agincourt
England's Heroic Epistles
The Barons' Wars
Polyolbion

William Warner (1558-1609)

Albion's England

Thomas Sackville (1536-1608)

The Myrroure for Magistrates,
Gorboduc (in collaboration with Thomas Norton)

Thomas Norton (1532-1584)

Gorboduc (in collaboration with Sackville)

George Gascoigne (1525-1577)

Steel Glass
Supposes
Jocasta

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

The Two Gentlemen of Verona
The Merry Wives of Windsor
Measure for Measure
The Comedy of Errors
Love's Labour's Lost
The Taming of the Shrew
All's Well that Ends Well
A Midsummer Night's Dream
The Merchant of Venice
Much Ado About Nothing
As You Like It
Twelfth Night
Romeo and Juliet
Macbeth
Hamlet
King Lear
Othello
Antony and Cleopatra
Julius Caesar
Timon of Athens
Coriolanus
Titus Andronicus
Troilus and Cressida
King John
King Richard the Second
King Henry the Fourth-Part First
King Henry the Fourth-Second Part
King Henry the Fifth
King Henry the Sixth-First Part
King Henry the Sixth-Second Part
King Henry the Sixth-Third Part
King Richard the Third
King Henry the Eighth
Cymbeline
Pericles
The Winter's Tale
The Tempest

Venus and Adonis and *Rape of Lucrece (Narrative Poems)*
Sonnets (154 in number).

Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593)
Tamburlaine the Great
Edward II
Doctor Faustus
The Jew of Malta
The Tragedy of Dido, Queen of Carthage.

George Peele (1558-1597)
The Araygnement of Paris
The Famous Chronicle of King Edward I

Robert Greene (1560-1592)
Frier Bacon and Frier Bungey
Orlando Furioso
Pandosto

Thomas Nash (1567-1601)
The Unfortunate Traveller Or The Life of Jack Wilton

Thomas Lodge (1558–1625)
The Wounds of Civil War
Rosalynde

Thomas Kyd (1557-1595)
The Spanish Tragedy

John Lyly (1554-1606)
Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit
Euphues and His England
Endymion

Francis Bacon (1561-1626)
Essays
The Advancement of Learning
The New Atlantis
Novum Organum

John Fletcher (1579-1625)
Philaster
The Maid's Tragedy

John Webster (1580-1625)
The White Devil
The Duchess of Malfi
The Devil's Law Case.

John Ford (1586-1639)
The Broken Heart
'Tis Pity She is a Whore
The Lover's Melancholy
Love's Sacrifice

Philip Massinger (1583-1640)
A New Way to Pay Old Debts
The City Madam
The Duke Milaine

Thomas Heywood (1575-1650)
A Woman Killed with Kindness
The English Traveller
The Captives

Francis Beaumont (1584-1616)
A King and No King
The Night of the Burning Pestle

Roger Ascham (1515-1568)
The Schoolemaster

Robert Burton (1577-1640)
The Anatomy of Melancholy

Sir Thomas Browne (1605-1682)
Religio Medici
Vulgar Errors
Hydrotaphia or Urne Burriale
Christian Morals

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)
Leviathan

Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667)
The Liberty of Prophesying
Holy Living
Holy Dying

Thomas Fuller (1608-1661)
The Church History of Britain
The Worthies of England
Good Thoughts and Bad Times

Sir Thomas More (1478-1535)
Utopia (English Version)

Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618)
History of the World

Rephael Holinshed (?-1580)
Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland

Richard Hakluyt (1552-1616)
Discoveries of English Nation

Richard Hooker (1554-1600)
Ecclesiastical Polity

William Webbe (16th Century)
Discourse of English Poetrie

George Puttenham (16th Century)
Arte of English Poesie

3 The Caroline and Restoration Ages

After the glorious and glamorous period of Queen Elizabeth, there came a sharp decline in every field of national life. The spirit of Renaissance, the craze for learning, the spirit for daring voyages for the discovery of new lands, and the solidarity of England which had all touched the high water mark during the Elizabethan Age started declining like spent up forces. Many forces of social and political upheavals joined together to weaken and disintegrate the nation. During the reign of Charles I (1625-1649) there occurred the devastating Civil War between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, which ended in the execution of King Charles I in 1649 and establishment of the Commonwealth under Cromwell (1649-1660). After the death of Cromwell, King Charles II was restored to the throne of England. Charles II had returned from France where he had lived during the regime of the Commonwealth. Therefore he had brought from the French Court foppish manners, outlandish fashions and deplorably low moral values. All these low socio-cultural and moral values were readily adopted by the English Court and nobility, and in course of time they were adopted by the whole country. These low social, cultural and moral values and manners are realistically depicted by Congreve, Wycherley, Vanbrugh, Etheredge, and Farquhar in their comedies of Manners written in this period. Thus it was a period of greatest socio-political and religious upheavals in the history of England.

Major Authors and Their Works of the Caroline and Restoration Ages

Robert Herrick (1591-1674)

Noble Numbers
Hesperides

Thomas Carew (1598-1639)

Poems
'He that loves a rosy cheek'

Sir John Suckling (1600-1642)

'Ballad upon a Wedding'
'Why so pale and wan, Fond Lover ?

Richard Lovelace (1618-1658)

'To Althia from Prison'
Lucasta
To Lucasta going to the Wars

Andrew Marvell (1621-1678)

'To His Coy Mistress'
'The Rehearsal Transprosed'
'Ode upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland'
New Letters (a Prose Work)

George Herbert (1593-1633)

The Temple
Affliction
Easter Wings
The Collar
Man

Richard Crashaw (1613-1649)

Carmen Deo Nostro
The Infant Morturs
Steps to the Temple

Francis Quarles (1592-1644)

The Religious Emblems

John Milton (1608-1674)

Paradise Lost (in twelve Books)
Paradise Regained

Comus
Lycidas
Samson Agonistes
L'Allegro
Ill Penseroso
Areopagitica (Prose Work)
Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity
Sonnets (including) :
'On His Blindness'
'On the Late Massacre in Piedmont'
'When the Assault was Intended to the City'
'On His Having Arrived at the Age of Twenty-three'
A large number of Tracts and Pamphlets in support of the Parliament

John Donne (1573-1631)

Songs and Sonnets
Aires and Angels
A Nocturnall upon Lucies Day
A Valediction : Forbidding Mourning
The Extasie
Devotions (Sermons in Prose)
Ignatius His Enclave (a Prose Work)
Of the Progress of the Soul
Death's Duell

Abraham Cowley (1618-1667)

Pyramus and Thisbe
The Mistress
The Davideis
Pindarique Odes
Constantia and Philetus
Discourse by Way of Vision
Concerning the Government of Cromwell (a Prose Work)

Henry Vaughan (1622-1695)

Poems
Regeneration
The Retreat
Olor Iscanus
Thalia Redivia
Silex Scintillans

Thomas Traherne (1634-1704)

Poems
Centuries of Meditations (a Prose Work)

Samuel Butler (1612-1680)

Hudibras

Sir John Denham (1615-1669)

Cooper's Hill
Poems

John Dryden (1631-1700)

(i) *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell*
Astraea Redux (on the Restoration of Charles II)
Absalom and Achitophel
Religio Laici
The Hind and the Panther
The Fables
Annus Mirabilis
The Medal
Mac Flecknoe
Alexander's Feast
Prefaces to His Plays (in Prose)
An Essay of Dramatic Poesy
(ii) Dryden's Plays
Tyrannic Love
Conquest of Granada
All for love
The Rival Ladies
The Indian Emperor
Aureng-Zeb
Don Sebastian
Cleomenes
Love Triumphant

William Wycherley (1640-1716)

Love in Wood
The Plain Dealer
The Country Wife
The Gentleman
Dancing Master

William Congreve (1670-1729)

The Way of the World
The Old Bachelor
The Double Dealer

Love for Love
The Mourning Bride

John Vanbrugh (1664-1726)
The Relapse
The Provoked Wife
The Confederacy

George Farquhar (1678-1707)
The Recruiting Officer
The Beaux Stratagem

George Etheredge (1635-1691)
The Comical Revenge
She Would if She Could
The Man of Mode

Thomas Otway (1652-1685)
Orphan
Venice Preserved
Don Carlos
Alcibiades

Nathaniel Lee (1653-1692)
Nero
The Rival Queens
Sophonisba

John Bunyan (1628-1688)
The Pilgrim's Progress
Grace Abounding
The Life and Death of Mr. Badman
The Holy War

John Locke (1632-1704)
Essay on the Human Understanding
Treatise on Government
Thoughts on Education

John Evelyn (1620-1706)
Diary

Samuel Pepys (1633-1703)
Diary

4 The Augustan Age

The eighteenth century in English Literature is roughly called the Augustan Age. It is also called the Neo-Classical Age in English Literature. It is further called the Age of Pope and the Age of Johnson.

The term 'Augustan' was first applied to the literature of the eighteenth century as a term of high praise. Those who used this term believed that as the Age of Emperor Augustus was the golden age in Latin Literature in the Roman Empire, so the eighteenth century was the golden age in literature in England. Hence the eighteenth century is called our 'indispensable century'.

The Greek and Latin poets, dramatists and critics of this age were believed to be the best models and ultimate standards of literary taste. The English poets and critics of the eighteenth century felt honoured in being able to imitate these classical poets and critics. Hence they were called Neo-Classicists. A notable critic Walsh wrote to Pope : "The best of the modern poets in all languages are those that have nearest copied the ancients."

A notable feature of the eighteenth century literature is that it is predominantly intellectual, logical and rational. It conspicuously lacks in emotion, imagination and passion. Therefore, eighteenth century literature is largely satirical. There is supremacy of reason, logic and good sense, and supression of passion and emotion. More exmphasis is laid on the form than on the true spirit.

As such, most of the eighteenth century literature is either satirical or didactic. It is in the main 'the product of intelligence playing upon the surface of life'. The poetry of this age was one of arguments, criticism and satire on politics and personalities. The satires were social, political and even personal.

Another important feature of the poetry of this age is that it largely deals with town-life rather than with rural life or Nature. In their search for decency, good sense, elegance and mannerism, the poets confined themselves to town-life and aristocratic people. Their outlook was circumscribed to coffee-houses and drawing rooms.

Lastly, the eighteenth century poetry was almost entirely written in poetic diction and in closed Heroic Couplets. The closed Heroic Couplet best suited this poetic expression on account of its epigrammatic terseness and satirical suitability.

These were the characteristic features of the eighteenth century poetry.

Major Authors and Their Works of the Augustan Age

Alexander Pope (1688-1744)

Pastorals
An Essay on Criticism
Windsor Forest
The Rape of the Lock
Dunciad
Translation of Iliad and Odyssey
To Lord Bathurst

On the Use of the Riches
An Essay on Man
Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot
Of the Knowledge and Characters of Men
Of the Characters of Women
The Messiah
Satires and Epistles of Horace Imitated

Matthew Prior (1664-1721)
Solomon on the Vanity of the World
Alma : or the Progress of the Mind
The Town and Country Mouse

John Gay (1685-1732)
Fables
The Shepherd's Week
The Rural Sports
Trivia
The Beggar's Opera
The Streets of London

Edward Young (1683-1765)
Night Thoughts

Robert Blair (1699-1746)
The Grave

Lady Winchilsea (1660-1720)
The Spleen
The Prodigy
A Nocturnal Reverie

Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)
The Vanity of Human Wishes
London
The Lives of the Poets
Preface to Shakespeare
Dictionary of the English Language
A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland
The Rambler
Rasselas
Prince of Abyssinia
The Life of Savage
The Adventurer
The Idler

Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774)
The Traveller
The Deserted Village
The Good-Natured Man
She Stoops to Conquer
The Citizen of the World
The Vicar of Wakefield
The Hermit
Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog

Daniel Defoe (1661-1731)
Robinson Crusoe
Mall Flanders
Colonel Jack
The Memoirs of a Cavalier
Captain Singleton
Journal of the Plague Year
Roxana

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)
The Battle of the Books
A Tale of a Tub
Gulliver's Travels
Journal to Stella
The Drapier's Letters
Cadenus and Vanessa

Joseph Addison (1672-1719)
The Spectator
The Campaign
Public Credit
The Vision of Mirza
Cato
Rosamond
The Drummer

Richard Steele (1672-1729)
The Tatler
The Guardian
The Funeral
The Lying Lover
The Tender Husband
The Conscious Lover

George Lillo (1693-1739)
London Merchant
Fatal Curiosity

Edward Gibbon (1737-1794)
Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire

Edmund Burke (1729-1797)
Speeches on American Taxation
On Conciliation with America
Reflections on French Revolution
Letter to a Noble Lord
Letters on a Regicide Peace

Thomas Paine (1737-1809)
Inquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful.

Samuel Richardson (1689-1761)
Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded
Clarissa, or The Adventures of a Young Lady
Clarissa Harlowe
Sir Charles Grandison

Henry Fielding (1707-1754)
The Adventures of Joseph Andrews.
Tom Jones
Amelia
Jonathan Wild the Great
A Journey from this World to the Next
Voyage to Lisban

Laurence Sterne (1713-1768)
Tristram Shandy
A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy

Tobias Smollett (1721-1771)
The Adventures of Roderick Random
Peregrine Pickle
Humphry Clinker

Horace Walpole (1717-1797)
Castle of Otranto

Clara Reeve (1729-1807)
Old English Baron

Ann Radcliffe (1764-1823)
Romance of the Forest
The Mysteries of Udolpho
The Italian

James Thomson (1700-1748)
Seasons (in four Parts)

John Dyer (1700-1758)
Grongar Hill

William Blake (1757-1827)
Poetical Sketches
Songs of Innocence
Songs of Experience

George Crabbe (1754-1832)
The Village
The Parish Register
The Borough
Tales in Verse
Tales of the Hall

Bishop Percy (1729-1811)
Reliques of Ancient English Poetry

Thomas Chatterton (1752-1770)
Poems

William Collins (1721-1759)
Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland
Ode to Evening
Ode to Simplicity

James Macpherson (1736-1796)
Fragments of Ancient Poetry Translated from Gaelic
Ossian Poems

Thomas Gray (1716-1771)
Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard
On a Distant Prospect of Eton College
On the Death of a Favourite Cat
The Bard
The Progress of Poesy
The Fatal Sisters
The Descent of Odin

Robert Burns (1759-1796)
The Cottor's Saturday Night

William Cowper (1731-1800)
The Task

Christopher Smart (1722-1771)
Song to David

5 The Romantic Age

The Age of Wordsworth is called the Romantic Age. The Romantic Age is supposed to begin in 1798 which is the year in which Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads* were published. The poems published under the heading *Lyrical Ballads* are the first collection of Romantic poems, and the *Preface* to them is the first preamble to Romantic theory of poetry and its appreciation. The Romantic Age, covering two generations of poets, officially came to its end in 1837 when Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne and marked the beginning of the Victorian Age. The beginning of the Victorian Age was taken to be the end of the Romantic Period.

As we have said above, the Romantic Period in English Literature is clearly divisible into two generations of poets. To the first generation belong Wordsworth, Coleridge, Walter Scott and Robert Southey. They are known as older poets. The second generation of the Romantic poets include Lord Byron, Shelley and Keats. They are known as younger poets.

The Romantic Period in English Literature came immediately after the French Revolution. In fact, Wordsworth actually went to France during the Revolution. The impact of the three great ideals of the French Revolution—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—deeply influenced the spirit of Romantic Poetry in England. So Wordsworth wrote :

"But Europe at that time was filled with joy,
France standing on the top of golden hours,
And human nature seeming born again."

And again he said,

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven."

The Romantic Literature is known by two characteristic terms—the Romantic Revival and the Romantic Revolt. It is called Romantic Revival because it sought to revive the poetic ideals of the Elizabethan Age. Love, beauty, emotion, imagination, romance and the beauty of nature were the ideals of the Elizabethan poetry, which the Romantic Movement sought to revive. The Romantic Movement is also called the Romantic Revolt because it sought to revolt against the artificial ideals, principles, and practices of the Neo-classical or the Augustan School of Poetry as adopted and practised in England in the eighteenth century. The Neo-classical poetry was essentially intellectual, rational, satirical and artificial to the last degree. It was 'the product of the intelligence playing upon the surface of life'. The Romantic poets substituted love, emotion, imagination, beauty, and all the effusions of the heart in place of the rational products of the intellect. It also widened its scope by bringing in all humanity in place of mere 'town-life'. It also replaced the closed Heroic Couplet of the Neo-classical School by a large variety of verse-forms, metres and stanza forms.

The Romantic literature is, therefore, known for its high poetic splendour and emotional effusion.

Major Authors and Their Works of The Romantic Age

William Wordsworth (1770-1850)

The Lyrical Ballads
The Prelude
The Excursion
Tintern Abbey
Ode on Intimations of Immortality
Michael
The Solitary Reaper
Laodamia
Ode to Duty
To Milton
The Leech-Gatherer
Upon Westminster Abbey
The Rainbow
We Are Seven
The World Is Too Much with Us
To the Cuckoo
The Daffodils
Lucy Gray
Simon Lee
Early Spring
Strange Fits of Passion Have I Known

Walter Scott (1771-1832)

The Bride of Lammermoor
Ivanhoe
Quentin Durward
The Heart of Midlothian
Old Mortality
The Antiquity
Guy Mannering
Waverly
Rob Roy
Kenilworth
Red Gauntlet
The Black Dwarf
The Monastery
The Abbot
The Pirate
The Fortunes of Night
The Betrothed
The Talisman
Woodstock
Lives of the Novelists
Life of Napoleon
Tales of Grandfather
The Lay of the Last Minstrel
The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border
Marmion
The Lady of the Lake
Rockeby

Robert Southey (1774-1843)

Joan of Arc
Wat Tyler
After Blenheim
The Holly Tree
The Scholar
A Vision of Judgement
Madoc
Life of Nelson
Thalaba the Destroyer
Roderick
The Curse of Kehama

John Clare (1793-1864)

Selected Poems
Poems of Clare's Madness

S. T. Coleridge (1772-1834)

Biographia Literaria
Table Talk
Aids to Reflection
Christabel
Kubla Khan
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
France : An Ode
Destiny of Nations
Frost at Midnight
Dejection : An Ode
Youth and Age
Religious Musings

Lord Byron (1788-1824)

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage
Don Juan
The Bride of Abydos
Manfred
The Giaour
Hours of Idleness
The Vision of Judgement
The Prisoner of Chillon
Lara
Marino Faliero
English Bards and Scotch Reviewers
The Siege of Corinth
The Corsair
Cain

P. B. Shelley (1792-1822)

On the Necessity of Atheism
The Revolt of Islam
Prometheus Unbound
The Mask of Anarchy
Hellas
The Cenci
The Witch of Atlas
The Indian Serenade
Ozymandias of Egypt
Epipsychidion
Alaster
Queen Mab
Adonais
Ode to the West Wind
The Cloud
Ode to a Skylark
O World ! O Life ! O Time !
Defence of Poetry (a Prose Work)
To Night
The Sensitive Plant
A Lament

John Keats (1795-1821)

Endymion
Lamia
Hyperion
The Eve of St. Agnes
Isabella
The Eve of St. Mark
La Belle Dame Sans Merci
Ode to a Nightingale
Ode to Autumn
Ode On a Grecian Urn
Ode to Psyche
On Melancholy
On First Looking into Chapman's Homer
Bright Star

Jane Austen (1775-1871)

Sense and Sensibility
Pride and Prejudice
Mansfield Park
Emma
Persuasion
Northanger Abbey

Charles Lamb (1775-1834)

Essays of Elia
The Last Essays of Elia
John Woodvil
Tales from Shakespeare
Specimens of English Dramatic Poets
The English Comic Writers
The Old Familiar Faces

William Hazlitt (1778-1830)

Characters of Shakespeare's Plays
The English Poets
The English Comic Writers
The Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth
The Round Table : A Collection of Essays
Table Talk on Men and Manners
The Spirit of the Age

Thomas De Quincey (1785-1859)

Confessions of an English Opium Eater
Joan of Arc
English Mail Coach
Dream Fugue
Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts
Suspiria de Profundis

Thomas Love Peacock (1785-1866)

The Four Ages of Poetry
Headlong Hall
The Philosophy of Melancholy
Melincourt
Maid Marian
The Misfortunes of Elphin
Crotchest Castle
Gryll Grange

Samuel Rogers (1763-1855)

Pleasures of Memory
Italy

James Hogg (1770-1835)

Kilmeny
The Queen's Wake

Thomas Campbell

Pleasures of Hope
Theodoric
Gertrude of Wyoming
Lachiel
Lord Ullin's Daughter
The Last Man
Ye Mariners of England
Hohenlinden
The Battle of Baltic

Thomas Moore (1779-1852)

Lalla Rookh
Irish Melodies

Leigh Hunt (1784-1859)

Story of Rimini
Autobiography

Thomas Hood (1799-1845)

The Dream of Eugene Aram
The Song of the Shirt
The Bridge of Sighs
Ode to Melancholoy
The Haunted House

John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854)

Adam Blair
Spanish Ballads
Life of Burns
Life of Scott

Savage Landor (1775-1864)

Gebir
Hellenics
Imaginary Conversations
The Citations of William Shakespeare
Pericles and Aspasia

Maria Edgeworth (1767-1849)

The Absentee
Castle Rockrent
Ormond

6 The Victorian Age (1837-1901)

In terms of national glamour and glory, national pride and patriotism, progress and prosperity, the Victorian Age was equivalent to the Elizabethan Age. The British Empire had expanded so much that proverbially the sun never set in the British Empire. The Victorian Age covers the period from 1837, the year of Victoria's accession to the throne, to 1901, the year of her death. However, some critics hold the view that the spirit of the modern Age had set in long before the official close of the Victorian Age.

"The Victorian Age was an Age of astonishing variety and complexity in all fields, social, political and literary. Referring to Victorian literature, W. H. Hudson says, "It is such a literature as could not have been produced at any other time in the world's history." Hudson continues to say, "The progress of science kept pace with the progress of democracy, and in the fifty years with which we are here concerned men added far more to their positive knowledge of themselves and the universe than their forefathers had done in all the preceding eighteen centuries of our era."

A very striking feature of the Victorian Age was the conflict between Science and Religion. There was ceaseless conflict between the two. Religion was sustained and supported by faith, while science was bred and supported by logic, reason and objective proof. The tenets of religion and faith could not be proved and therefore accepted by science. Science challenged the religious theory of the creation of the universe and the very existence of God. The authority of the Bible and the utility of the Church and priesthood were equally challenged. W. H. Hudson says, "The Victorian Age was marked throughout by the prominence of the spirit of inquiry and criticism, by scepticism and religious uncertainty, and by struggle and unrest; and these are among the most persistent and characteristic notes of its higher literature." However, some prominent Victorian thinkers and authors sought to bring about a compromise between science and religion, between knowledge and faith. So Tennyson writes—

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before."

However, Victorian England had unprecedented wealth and prosperity. England had its colonial states all over the globe from East to West. Victoria became the Empress of India in 1876. The ever expanding horizons of knowledge, the new discoveries and inventions of science, the easy and rapid means of travelling and transmission did much to destroy the old provincialism, to help the progress of democracy, and to change fundamentally the spirit of the world.

Major Authors and Their Works of The Victorian Age

Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892)

The Princess
In Memoriam
Maud
Enoch Arden
Idylls of the King
Queen Mary
Harold
Backet
Akbar's Tomb
Crossing the Bar
Locksley Hall
Locksley Hall Sixty Years After
Dora
Poems by Two Brothers
The Falcon
The Cup
Poems Chiefly Lyrical
Ulysses
The Lotos-Eaters
The Death of Oenone and Other Poems

Robert Browning (1812-1889)

Pauline
Paracelsus
Strafford
Sordello
Bells and Pomegranates
Christmas Eve and Easter Day
Men and Women
Dramatis Personae
The King and the Book
Asolando
Pippa Passes
Fra Lippo Lippi
Andrea del Sarto
King Victor and King Charles
Dramatic Lyrics
Dramatic Romances and Lyrics

Matthew Arnold (1822-1888)

Sohrab and Rustum
Tristram and Iseult
Balder Dead
Empedocles on Etna
Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse
The Strayed Reveller and Other Poems
Dover Beach
Thyrsis
Scholar Gypsy
On Translating Homer
New Poems
On the Study of Celtic Literature
Essays in Criticism
Culture and Anarchy
Literature and Dogma
Mixed Essays
Friendship's Garland
God and the Bible

Arthur Hugh Clough (1819-1861)

Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich
Amours de Voyage
Dipsychus
Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth

Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-1861)

Casa Guidi Windows
Cry of the Children
Aurora Leigh
Sonnets From the Portuguese
Prometheus Bound
The Seraphim and Other Poems
An Essay on Mind

D. G. Rossetti (1828-1882)

The Blessed Damozel
World's Worth
Ave
The White Ship
Sister Helen
Eden Bower
The House of Life
Ballads and Sonnets

Christina Georgina Rossetti (1830-1894)

The Goblin Market
The Prince's Market
A Pageant and Other Poems

William Morris (1834-1896)

The Defence of Guenevere
The Life and Death of Jason
The Earthly Paradise
A Dream of John Bull
News from Nowhere
A Tale of the House of the Wolfings
The Roots of the Mountains
The Story of the Glittering Plain
The Sundering Flood
Hope and Fears for Art
Signs of Change

A. C. Swinburne (1837-1909)

Atalanta in Calydon
Erechtheus
Tristram of Lyonesse
Chasteland
Bathwell
Mary Stuart
William Blake : A Critique
A Study of Shakespeare
A Study of Ben Jonson
Songs Before Sunrise

H. W. Longfellow (1807-1882)

Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea
Voices of the Night
Evangeline
The Song of Hiawatha

Edward FitZgerald (1809-1883)

Euphranor : A Dialogue on Youth
Translation of Rubaiat

Philip James Bailey (1816-1902)

Festus

Sydney Dobell (1824-1874)

The Roman Balder

John Davidson (1857-1909)

The Testament of John Davidson
The Yellow Book
The Savoy

W. E. Henley (1849-1903)

Lyra Heroica
For England's Sake
A Late Lark Twitters
Invictus

Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881)

Sartor Resartus
The French Revolution
Heroes and Hero-Worship
Past and Present
The Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell
Latter-day Pamphlets
Life of John Sterling
History of Frederick the Great
Chartism

John Ruskin (1819-1900)

The Modern Painters
Salsette and Elephanta
The Seven Lamps of Architecture
The Stones of Venice
The Two Paths
Unto This Last
Munera Pulveris
Time and Tide by Wear and Tyne
Fors Clavigera
Sesame and Lilies
The Crown of Wild Olive

T. B. Macaulay (1800-1859)

History of England from the Accession of James II
Lays of Ancient Rome

Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

Pickwick Papers
Nicholas Nickleby
Martin Chuzzlewit
Dombey and Son
David Copperfield

Bleak House
A Tale of Two Cities
Great Expectations
Our Mutual Friend
Edwin Drood
Oliver Twist
Little Dorrit
Baraby Rudge
The Uncommercial Traveller
A Christmas Carol
Hard Times
Old Curiosity Shop

William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863)

Vanity Fair
Barry Lyndon
Pendennis
Henry Esmond
The New Comes
The Virginians
Adventures of Philip
The Book of Snobs
The History of Pendennis
Lovel the Widower
The Round about Papers
The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century
The Four Georges
Rebecca and Rowena
The Rose and The Ring
Ivanhoe—the Legend of the Rhine

George Meredith (1828-1909)

The Ordeal of Richard Feveral
Evan Harrington
Emilia in England
Rhoda Fleming
Vittoria
The Adventures of Harry Richmond
Diana of the Crossways
One of Our Conquerors
The Amazing Marriage
The Egoist
Beauchamp's Career
The Tragic Comedians

Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855)

Jane Eyre
Shirley
The Professor
Villette

Emily Bronte (1818-1848)

Wuthering Heights

Anne Bronte (1820-1849)

Agnes Gray
The Tenant of Wild Fell Hall

George Eliot (1810-1880)
(Mary Ann Evans)

Adam Bede
The Mill on the Floss
Silas Marner
Scenes of Clerical Life
Life of Jesus
Romola
Felix Holt the Radical
Daniel Deronda
Middlemarch

Anthony Trollope (1815-1882)

The Warden
Doctor Thorne
The Kellys and the O'Kellys
Barchester Towers
Phineas Redux
The Last Chronicle of Barset

Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881)

Vivian Gray
Sybil : Or the Two Nations
The Voyage of Captain Popavilla
Henrietta Temple
Coningsby : Or the New Generation
Tancred : Or the New Crusade
The Wondrous Tale of Alroy and the Rise of Iskander
Contarini Fleming : A Psychological Auto-biography

R. L. Stevenson (1850-1894)

Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes
An Inland Voyage
Virginibus Pueresque
New Arabian Nights
Treasure Island
The Strange Case of Dr. Jackyll and Mr. Hyde
Kidnapped
The Black Arrow
The Master of Ballantrae
Catriona
Underwords
A Child's Garden of Verses

Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell (1810-1865)

Cranford
Sylvia's Lovers
Wives and Daughters
North and South
Mary Barton : A Tale
My Lady Ludlow
Cousin Phillis

Charles Kingsley (1810-1875)

Westward Ho !
Alton Locke
Yeast : A Problem
Hypalia or New Foes with an Old Face

Wilkie Collins (1824-1889)

The Dead Secret
No Name
The Woman in White
The Moonstone

Thomas Hardy (1840-1828)

Under the Greenwood Tree
Desperate Remedies
A Pair of Blue Eyes
Two on a Tower
Far From the Madding Crowd
The Return of the Native
The Mayor of Casterbridge
Tess of the D'Urbervilles
Jude the Obscure
The Hand of Ethelberta
The Trumpet Major
The Woodlanders
The Well-beloved
A Laodicean
A Group of Noble Dames
Life's Little Ironies
Wessex Poems
The Dynasts
A Changed Man
Winter Words
The Waiting Supper and Other Tales

7 The Modern Age (1901-2000)

Historically the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 may be taken to signify the end of the Victorian Age and the beginning of the Modern Age. However, the spirit of the Modern Age had set in long before the official end of the Victorian Age.

The Modern Age is the most complex, complicated, baffling and revolutionary Age in the history of the world. It is an Age of most amazing, astounding and unimaginable scientific discoveries, inventions and advancement which our ancestors or even our immediate predecessors, the Victorians, could not have anticipated or even dreamt of. This is an Age of jet planes, space crafts, computers, internet-communications, mobile phones and fax, and intersteller flights, which have reduced the entire cosmos into a tiny unit in terms of both time and space.

However, the scientific discoveries and inventions, and the industrial revolution have proved to be both a blessing and a curse. We have invented and stocked highly devastating war armaments such as atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, interballistic missiles, nuclear missiles, torpedoes, and chemical and biological armaments. These armaments are so devastating that the maddening whim of any super power can reduce the entire world into ashes in no time. The whole world is sitting on the mouth of a live volcano.

The present Age has taken no lesson from the two devastating World Wars. The clouds of the Third World War are gathering fast in the sky. The First World War was fought from 1914 to 1918, and the Second World War was fought from 1939 to 1945. The League of Nations and the United Nations Organization have both proved ineffective in preventing the wars. America, by virtue of her huge stocks of war armaments, is lording over the world.

Equally new experiments are being made in the literary field. Gone are the days of the full-length Five-Act plays of Shakespeare and others. They are being replaced by Three-Act or One-Act plays of G. B. Shaw, Galsworthy, T. S. Eliot, Priestley, and others. In the same way, long novels written by the eighteenth and nineteenth-century novelists have been replaced by short stories. Poetry is gradually going into the background. Now more emphasis is being laid on pyschological explorations. Literature is no longer capable of moulding human character or serving any social or political purpose.

Major Authors and Their Works of the Modern Age

Robert Bridges (1844-1930)

The Testament of Beauty
The Growth of Love
Eros and Psyche
Prometheus the Fire Giver
The Feast of Bacchus
Palicio
The Christian Captives
The Return of Ulysses
Achilles in Scyros
The Humours of the Court
Nero

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)

Widowers' Houses
Candida
You Never Can Tell
Man and Superman
Back to Methuselah
Saint Joan
Heartbreak House
The Philanderer
Mrs. Warren's Profession
Caesar and Cleopatra
John Bull's Other Island
Major Barbara
The Doctor's Dilemma
Getting Married
The Apple Cart
Pygmalion
The Dark Lady of the Sonnets
Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant
The Millionaire
The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism
Everybody's Political What is What
Cashel Byron's Profession
Love Among the Artists
Androcles and the Lion
The Devil's Disciple
The Man of Destiny

W. B. Yeats (1865-1939)

The Land of Heart's Desire
The Countess Cathleen
The Shadowy Waters
The Hour-glass
The Resurrection
The King's Threshold
On Baile's Strand
The Cat and the Moon
Ideas of Good and Evil
Discoveries
The Wind among the Reeds
The Wanderings of Oisin
The Tower
The Winding Stair and Other Poems
Lake Isle of Innisfree
Byzantium

John Galsworthy (1867-1933)

The Silver Box
Strife
The Skin Game
The Man of Property
Justice
Loyalties
Escape
The Inn of Tranquillity
The Forsyte Saga
The Country House
Fraternity
The Patrician
The Dark Flower
Saint's Progress
Maid in Waiting
Flower Wilderness

George Moore (1857-1933)

The Brook Kerith
Abelard and Heloise
Ulick and Soracha
Evelyn Innes
Esther Waters
A Modern Lover
A Mummer's Wife
A Drama in Muslin
Spring Days
Confessions of a Young Man
Memoirs of My Dead Life
Hail and Farewell ! Ave
The Lake
Sister Teresa
The Untilled Field
Conversations in Ebury Street

George Gissing (1857-1903)

Born in Exile
The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft

The New Grub Street
Thyrza
The Nether World
The Old Woman
The Emancipated
By the Ionian Sea
Eve's Ransom
Demos :English Socialism
Charles Dickens, a Critical Study

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936)

Kim
The Jungle Book
Barrack-room Ballads
Departmental Ditties
The Seven Seas
The Five Nations
Tales from the Hills
Soldiers Three
Life's Handicap
The Phantom Rickshaw
Many Inventions
The Day's Work
Just-so Stories for Little Children
Rewards and Fairies
Debits and Credits

H. G. Wells (1866-1946)

The Time Machine
Love and Mr. Levisham
Kipps
The History of Mr. Polly
Mr. Britling Sees It Through
Christina Alberta's Father
The Wonderful Visit
The Island of Dr. Moreau
The Invisible Man
The War of the Worlds
The First Men in the Moon
The Food of the Gods
Marriage
Experiment in Autobiography
The Contemporary Novel

Joseph Conrad (1857-1924)

The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'
Typhoon
Lord Jim
Victory
Almayer's Folly
An Outcast of the Islands
Youth
Heart of Darkness
The Secret Agent
The Shadow of Line
Suspense-A Napoleonic Novel

Arnold Bennett (1867-1931)

The Old Wives' Tale
Clayhanger
Riceyman Steps
Buried Alive
Hilda Lessways
These Twain
Sacred and Profane Love
The Pretty Lady
The Love Match
The Author's Craft

Gerard Manley Hopkins (1844-1889)

The Wreck of the Deutschland
Pied Beauty
The Windhover
God's Grandeur
The Caged Skylark
Felix Rendal
Harry Ploughman
Inversnaid
Spelt From Sibyl's Leaves
That Nature Heraditean

Walter de la Mare (1873-1956)

Peacock Pie
Memoirs of a Midget
Songs of Childhood
Bells and Grass
The Traveller
Early the Morning
Love

T. S. Eliot (1888-1965)

The Waste Land
Prufrock and Other Observations
Gerontion
The Hollow Men
Ash Wednesday
Four Quartets
Sweeney Agonistes
Murder in the Cathedral
The Rock
The Family Reunion
The Cocktail Party
The Confidential Clerk
The Sacred Wood
After Strange Gods
The Elder Statesman
The Idea of a Christian Society
What is a Classic ?
For Lancelot Andrews
The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism
Elizabethan Essays
Points of View

W. H. Auden (1907-1973)

Look Stranger
The Orators
New Year Letter
The Age of Anxiety
The Poet's Tongue
Collected Shorter Poems
The Oxford Book of Light Verse

Edith Sitwell (1887-1964)

The Sleeping Beauty
Troy Park
Street Songs
The Songs of the Cold
Aspects of Modern Poetry
Collected English Eccentrices

Osbert Sitwell (1892-1969)

Left Hand, Right Hand (in five volumes)

Virginia Woolf (1882-1941)

The Voyage Out
Jacob's Room
Mrs. Dalloway
To The Light House
The Waves
Flush
Orlando : A Biography
The Common Reader
Roger Fry
The Death of the Moth
Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown
A Room of One's Own
Between the Acts (Unfinished)

E. M. Forster (1879-1970)

Abinger Harvest
Two Cheers for Democracy
A Passage to India
Howard's End
The Hill of Devi
The Celestial Omnibus
Collected Short Stories
Where Angels Fear to Tread
The Longest Journey
The Story of the Siren
A Room with a View
The Eternal Moment

James Joyce (1882-1941)

Ulysses
Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
Finnegans Wake
Dubliners

D. H. Lawrence (1885-1930)

Sons and Lovers
Woman in Love
Lady Chatterly's Lover
The Rainbow
The White Peacock
Kangaroo
The Plumed Serpent

Samuel Butler (1835-1902)

The Way of All Flesh
Odyssey
Evolution Old and New
Essays on Life, Arts and Science
Shakespeare's Sonnets Reconsidered
Unconscious Memory
Life and Habit

Aldous Huxley (1894-1963)

Point Counter Point
The Burning Wheel
Those Barren Leaves
Brave New World
After Many a Summer
Eyeless in Gaza
Antic Hay
Time Must Have a Stop
Crome Yellow
The Defeat of Youth
The Perennial Philosophy
The Devils of Loudun

Graham Green (1904-1991)

England Made Me
The Power and the Glory
Brighton Rock
The Heart of the Matter
The End of the Affair
A Burnt-out Case
The Comedians
Our Man in Havana
The Quiet American
Battlefield
Travels with My Aunt
The Third Man
A Gun for Sale

George Orwell (1903-1950)

The Animal Farm
The Road to Wigan Pier
Nineteen Eighty-Four
Burmese Days
Keep the Aspidistra Flying

Ezra Pound (1885-1972)

The Pisan Cantos
Hugh Selwyn Mobberly

John Masefield (1874-1967)

Dauber
Reynard the Fox
The Everlasting Mercy
The Widow in the Bye Street
The Daffodil Fields
Saltwater Ballads
Lollingdon Downs
Biography
August 1914
Ballads and Poems
Right Royal
The Land Workers
Good Friday
The Trial of Jesus
The Coming of Christ
The Tragedy of Nan
Midsummer Night
End and Beginning

Oscar Wilde (1854-1900)

The Sphinx
The Ballad of Reeding Gaol
The Canterville Ghost
De Profundis
The Duchess of Padua
The Importance of Being Earnest
An Ideal Husband
Lady Windermere's Fan
Salome
The Picture of Dorian Gray
The Happy Prince and the Other Tales

Stephen Spender (1909-1977)

The Still Centre
Vienna
Ruins and Visions
Poetry Since
The Destructive Element
World Within World
Collected Poems

Sean O'Cassey (1884-1964)

Juno and Polycock
The Shadow of a Gunman
The Plough and the Stars
The Silver Tassie
Within the Gates
The Star Turns Red
Red Roses for Me
Oak Leaves and Lavender
Cockadoodle Dandy

William Somerset Maugham (1839-1917)

A Man of Honour
Lady Frederick
Caesar's Wife
The Constant Wife
Jack Straw
Mrs. Dot
The Circle
For Services Rendered
Home and Beauty

J. B. Priestley (1894-1984)

Dangerous Corner
Time and the Conways
I Have been Here Before
An Inspector Calls
When We are Married
A Severed Head

Harold Pinter (1930 Born)

The Birthday Party
The Dumb Waiter
The Care Taker
A Night Out
The Home Coming
Old Times
Silence

C. P. Snow (1905-1980)

Times of Hope
The New Men
The Masters
Strangers and Brothers
The Conscience of the Rich
Corridors of Power
The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution

C. Day Lewis (1904-1972)

A Time to Dance
Transitional Poem
The Magnetic Mountain
Overtures to Death and Other Poems
The Friendly Tree
From Feathers to Iron
Word Over All
Starting Point
Child of Misfortune
Hope for Poetry
Poetry for You
The Poetic Image
Transitional Poems

William Gerald Golding (1911 Born)

Lord of Flies
The Inheritors
Pincher Martin
Free Fall
The Scorpian God
The Spire

I. A. Richards (1893-1979)

Principles of Literary Criticism
Practical Criticism
Coleridge On Imagination
The Meaning of Meaning
The Foundation of Aesthetics

F. R. Leavis

New Bearings in English Poetry
For Continuity
The Great Tradition
The Common Pursuit
Revaluation
D. H. Lawrence : Novelist
Education and the University

Multiple-Choice Questions

Literary Ages : On All the Ages

1. During the reigns of which monarchs did Chaucer live ?
   (A) Edward III and Richard II (B) Edward III and Henry IV
   (C) Richard II and Henry IV (D) Edward III, Richard II and Henry IV
2. During which sets of dates did Chaucer live ?
   (A) 1340-1400 (B) 1345-1400
   (C) 1348-1400 (D) 1349-1400
3. The Hundred Years' War began in the—
   (A) 11th Century (B) 12th Century
   (C) 13th Century (D) 14th Century
4. In which century did Norman Conquest take place ?
   (A) 10th Century (B) 11th Century
   (C) 12th Century (D) 13th Century
5. 'Black Death' is the name given to—
   (A) The great Famine that occurred in Chaucer's Age
   (B) The epidemic of Plague that occurred in Chaucer's Age
   (C) The epidemic of Cholera that broke out in Chaucer's Age
   (D) A mysterious epidemic that swept over England in Chaucer's Age
6. 'The War of Roses' figures in the works of—
   (A) Chaucer (B) Langland (C) Shakespeare (D) Gower
7. The Hundred Years' War was fought between—
   (A) England and the Romans (B) The Romans and the Saxons
   (C) England and France (D) The Greeks and the Romans
8. Cardmon and Cynewulf were two famous poets. They were—
   (A) Chaucer's contemporaries (B) Chaucer's predecessors
   (C) Chaucer's successors (D) Not definitely known
9. The War of Roses was fought between—
   (A) The House of York and the House of Lancaster
   (B) The Edwardians and the Henries
   (C) The Royalists and the Parliamentarians
   (D) The Jacobeans and the Tudors
10. In which year was the Globe Theatre built ?
    (A) 1588 (B) 1590 (C) 1594 (D) 1599
11. Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne of England in—
    (A) 1558 (B) 1550 (C) 1562 (D) 1555

12. The Jacobean Age covers the period—
(A) 1600-1625 (B) 1610-1620 (C) 1603-1625 (D) 1606-1620

13. The Caroline Age covers the period—
(A) 1620-1640 (B) 1625-1650 (C) 1630-1650 (D) 1625-1649

14. The Commonwealth regime under Cromwell covers the period from—
(A) 1636-1650 (B) 1649-1662 (C) 1640-1656 (D) 1649-1660

15. Charles II was restored to the throne of England in—
(A) 1660 (B) 1655 (C) 1645 (D) 1665

16. Charles I was executed in—
(A) 1648 (B) 1647 (C) 1649 (D) 1646

17. Whose Age is called the Jacobean Age ?
(A) The Age of Charles I (B) The Age of Charles II
(C) The Age of James I (D) The Age of James II

18. Whose Age is called Caroline Age ?
(A) The Age of Charles I (B) The Age of Charles II
(C) The Age of James I (D) The Age of James II

19. Who headed the Commonwealth regime after the execution of Charles I ?
(A) Charles II (B) Cromwell (C) James II (D) Edward I

20. Who was appointed the Latin Secretary during the Puritan Govenment ?
(A) Dryden (B) Ben Jonson (C) Bacon (D) Milton

21. The Age of Restoration is so called because the following King was restored to the throne ?
(A) Charles I (B) James I (C) Charles II (D) James II

22. The theatres were closed down during the Commonwealth regime in England. In which year were they reopened ? —
(A) 1650 (B) 1655 (C) 1949 (D) 1660

23. "The Restoration marks the real moment of birth of our Modern English Prose ?" Who makes this observation ?
(A) Dryden (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Addison (D) Ben Jonson

24. The term 'Augustan' was first applied to a School of Poets by—
(A) Pope (B) Dryden (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Matthew Arnold

25. The eighteenth century in English Literature is also called—
(A) The Age of Puritanism (B) The Age of Reason
(C) The Age of Sentimentalism (D) The Age of Excessive Passion

26. Who called the eighteenth century 'our admirable and indispensable Eighteenth Century' ?
(A) Pope (B) Dryden (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Matthew Arnold

27. Who called the eighteenth century "The Age of Prose and Reason ?"
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Coleridge (D) Hazlitt

28. The epithet 'Augustan' was first applied to Dryden by—
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) Pope (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Coleridge

29. The Neo-classical Age in English Literature follows the models of—
(A) Greek and Roman Literature (B) French Literature
(C) Anglo-Saxon Literature (D) The Elizabethan Literature

30. The 'Coffee House Culture' flourished in—
(A) The Age of Dr. Johnson (B) The Age of Dryden
(C) The Age of Wordsworth (D) The Age of Ben Jonson

31. Why is the year 1798 taken to be the year of the beginning of the Romantic Movement ?
(A) Because it was the year of Wordsworth's birth
(B) Because it was the year in which Thomson's *Seasons* was published
(C) Because it was the year of the beginning of the French Revolution
(D) Because it was the year in which Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads* was published

32. "But Europe at that time was thrilled with joy,
France standing on the top of golden hours
And human nature seeming born again."
Which 'time' is Wordsworth referring to in these lines ?
(A) The Age of Renaissance (B) The beginning of the Industrial Age
(C) The period of the French Revolution (D) The period of discoveries of new lands.

33. "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven."
These lines occur in Wordsworth's—
(A) *Tintern Abbey* (B) *The Excursion* (C) *The Prelude* (D) *Immortality Ode*

34. Who was the intellectual father of the French Revolution ?
(A) Rousseau (B) Hegel (C) Frederic Engeles (D) Napoleon

35. After whom did Wordsworth become the Poet Laureate of England ?
(A) Coleridge (B) Walter Scott (C) Robert Southey (D) Dryden

36. After whose refusal the Poet Laureateship was conferred on Robert Southey ?
(A) Walter Scott (B) Coleridge (C) Pope (D) Dr. Johnson

37. Why is the year 1837 taken as the closing year of the Romantic period and beginning of the Victorian Age ?
(A) Because Wordsworth ceased writing by this year
(B) Because Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne in this year
(C) Because Tennyson was made the Poet Laureate in this year
(D) Because almost all the major Romantic poets had died by this year

38. Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne after—
(A) George III (B) George IV (C) William IV (D) Edward VII

39. The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign was celebrated in—
(A) 1837 (B) 1887 (C) 1862 (D) 1901

40. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India in—
(A) 1857 (B) 1876 (C) 1837 (D) 1887

41. Darwin's *The Origin of Species by Natural Selection* challenges—
    (A) Discoveries in the field of Zoology
    (B) Discoveries in the field of Botany
    (C) Biblical concept of the creation of the world
    (D) Doctrines of Christianity
42. Tennyson was appointed the Poet Laureate after—
    (A) Robert Southey (B) William Wordsworth
    (C) S. T. Coleridge (D) Robert Browning
43. *The Dynasts* is an epic drama written by Hardy. It deals with—
    (A) Queen Victoria's Reign (B) The Napoleonic Wars
    (C) The Industrial Revolution (D) Science and Religion
44. In Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities',* the two cities referred to are—
    (A) Rome and Paris (B) London and Paris
    (C) Athens and Paris (D) Berlin and Paris
45. The theme of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* is—
    (A) The story of King Arthur and His Round Table
    (B) Helen and the Greek Kings
    (C) Roman Emperors and their Victories
    (D) Kings of England after the Restoration of Charles II
46. Who succeeded Robert Bridges as the Poet Laureate of England ?
    (A) John Masefield (B) W. B. Yeats (C) Rudyard Kipling (D) Rupert Brooke
47. "Oh, East is East, and West is West,
    And never the twain can meet."
    Who holds this view ?
    (A) A. E. Houseman (B) G. B. Shaw (C) Rudyard Kipling (D) W. B. Yeats
48. In which year was Bernard Shaw awarded the Nobel Prize ?
    (A) 1920 (B) 1925 (C) 1930 (D) 1932
49. E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India* deals with—
    (A) Ancient Indian Culture
    (B) Arrival of the Britishers in India
    (C) Relationship between the Britishers and Indians
    (D) Discovery of the Sea-route to India
50. Who was believed to be 'a classicist in literature, royalist in politics, and Anglocatholic in religion' ?
    (A) Ezra Pound (B) Rudyard Kipling (C) George Orwell (D) T. S. Eliot

ANSWERS

1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (D)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (D)
11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (D)	14. (D)	15. (A)	16. (C)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (B)	20. (D)
21. (C)	22. (D)	23. (B)	24. (C)	25. (B)	26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (A)
31. (D)	32. (C)	33. (C)	34. (A)	35. (C)	36. (A)	37. (B)	38. (C)	39. (B)	40. (B)
41. (C)	42. (B)	43. (B)	44. (B)	45. (A)	46. (A)	47. (C)	48. (B)	49. (C)	50. (D)

Section 2
Literary Schools and Movements

The Major Literary Schools and Movements are the following—

1. The Renaissance
2. The Reformation
3. The University Wits
4. The Metaphysical School of Poets
5. The Graveyard School of Poetry
6. The Neo-classical or Augustan School of Poetry
7. The Romantic Movement
8. The Oxford Movement
9. The Pre-Raphaelite School of Poetry
10. The Aesthetic Movement

1 The Renaissance

The term 'Renaissance' literally means re-birth or revival. In art and literature it meant the re-birth or revival of Greek art, literature, culture and pattern of life which had partly or largely been destroyed by the repeated invasions of the Turks. The Turks were a barbarous tribe who not only plundered the wealth of the Greeks, but also destroyed their art and literature and centres of their culture and education during the fifteenth century. The final holocaust of Greek art and literature occurred when Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453. The Greek artists, scholars, poets and philosophers fled from Greece and carried with them their own books, manuscripts and other objects of art together with those of their ancestors and found favourable centre in Rome in Italy. In Italy they found a very favourable atmosphere for the revival and further enrichment of their art and literature. Therefore, this event may be taken as the starting point of the Renaissance.

The Greek learning was revived by the scholars of the Classics called Humanists. They revived the knowledge of the Greek language, discovered and disseminated a great number of Greek manuscripts, and added considerably to the number of Roman authors and works which had been known in the Middle Ages. The result was enlarging immensely the stock of ideas, materials, literary forms, and styles available to the Renaissance writers. From Italy the Renaissance spread through Germany, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and finally reached England. The Renaissance became a national movement during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. During her reign it became a mass movement and flourished and came to fruition and reached its zenith in the sphere of both life and literature. Its slow decline began during the reign of King James I and it came to its end during the reign of King Charles I. Broadly speaking, the Renaissance advocated and brought into practice the principle of dignity of man as man, the patriotic zeal, the spirit of love and beauty, and revival of Greek and Roman literary forms. Milton in the *Paradise Lost*, Spenser in the *Faerie Queene* and his pastoral poetry, Gray in his Pindaric odes, Milton in his Sonnets, Shakespeare in his Tragedies, Ben Jonson in his Comedies of Humours, Elizabethan critics in their literary theories followed the Greek and Roman models. Homer, Virgil, Plato, Aristotle, Aeschylus, Euripides and Sophocles became the models for various forms of literature for all time to come.

2 The Reformation

Reformation was a religious Movement led by Martin Luther in the fifteenth century. It was an ideological stream which flowed in England and other European countries alongwith the Renaissance. Reformation protested against the practices, rituals and superstitions of the Roman Catholic Church. It advocated complete faith in the Bible and in one's own soul for salvation. This controversy led to a great conflict between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. In the heat of this ideological conflict Tindale was executed in 1536 and Thomas More was sent to the scaffold by king Henry VIII in 1535. However, the controversy was resolved with the publication of the Authorised Version of the Bible in 1611 by the command of King James I. The Authorised Version was officially accepted by the public as well as the Church. George Sampson says, "When we think of the high repute in which the Authorised Version is held by men of learning and renown, we must remember, too, that in a special sense it has been the great book of the poor and the unlettered. The one book that every household was sure to possess was the Bible; and it was read, sometimes ignorantly, sometimes unwisely, but always memorably. To many a poor man the English Bible has been a University, the kindly mother from whom he has drawn history, philosophy, and a way of great speech. The modern world has seen many changes; but it has, so far, seen no movement that has shaken the supremacy of the greatest of English books. If ever the Bible falls from its high sovereignty, we may be sure that the English character has fallen with it."

3 The University Wits

The University Wits were a group of young dramatists who appeared immediately before Shakespeare. They were a group of Oxford and Cambridge University scholars who came to London to try their luck as professional playwrights. It was the earliest stage of the development of drama as a popular means of entertainment in public theatres and playhouses. These University Scholars wrote plays for acting in halls, inns and public playhouses. These young scholars included John Lyly, George Peele, Robert Greene, Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Kyd, Thomas Nashe and Thomas Lodge. The leader of the University Wits was John Lyly, but the most powerful of them was Marlowe.

John Lyly chose themes for his plays from classical deities. His popular plays are *A Most Excellent Comedy of Alexander Campaspe, Sapho and Phao, Endimion, the Man on the Moon* and *Love's Metamorphoses*. Most of these plays were acted by 'Choir Children' before the Queen. All these plays have a touch of courtly life and behaviour. Lyly refined the English drama and took it out of the alehouse into the courtly chamber. George Peele's plays are *The Araygnement of Paris : A Pastoral, The Famous Chronicle of King Edward the First, The Battle of Alcazar, The Old Wives' Tale,* and *The Love of King David.* Robert Greene was a great scholar and had travelled widely over Europe. He was deeply influenced by Italian authors. He developed a regular plot expressing deep human feelings. His contribution to the development of regular and well constructed English drama is commendable. Thomas Lodge, Thomash Nashe and Thomas Kyd contributed to the development of the English drama in their own different ways. Christopher Marlowe is the most outstanding figure amongst the University Wits. His importance can be judged from the opinion of many critics that Marlowe was the model for Shakespeare. Had there been no Marlowe, there would have been no Shakespeare. Shakespeare learnt the basic concept of Tragedy from Marlowe. Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus, King Edward II, Jew of Malta, Tamburlaine,* and *Dido, Queene of Carthage* are the most memorable plays produced in English before Shakespeare. Marlowe also gave the model of Blank Verse in drama. Thus, Marlowe, the most powerful member of the University Wits, laid down the strong foundation on which English drama was built on in the ages to come.

4 The Metaphysical School of Poets

The term 'Metaphysical' was first applied by Dryden in his assessment of the poetry of John Donne. Later on, the term was popularised by Dr. Johnson when he applied it to a group of poets who are now known as the poets of the Metaphysical School. Explaining the term 'Metaphysical Poets', Dr. Johnson says, "The metaphysical poets were men of learning and to show their learning was their whole endeavour. They neither copied nature nor life. Their thoughts are often new, but seldom natural; they are not obvious, but neither are they just, and the reader, far from wondering that he missed them, wonders more frequently by what perverseness of industry they were ever found. Their poetry was deeply religious, spiritual, philosophical and symbolic which they tried to make as difficult and unintelligible as possible.''

The central creed of the Metaphysical poets was that they tried their best to make their poetry as obscure, deep and mysterious as possible. Their primary aim was to startle the reader by their obscure and unpredictable imagery and conceit. Their poetry is packed full with affectations and conceits. In their effort to surprise the reader by the boldness and novelty of their images, they indulged in strained metaphors, far-fetched similes, and the most extravagant hyperboles. They cultivated genuity at any cost. They substituted philosophical subtleties and logical hair-splitting against the natural expression of feeling. They employed their vast out-of-the-way learning without the slightest regard to propriety or naturalness. As a result, they are in general violent, harsh, cold and obscure. Their poems are hard nuts to crack.

The leader of the Metaphysical poets was John Donne. Donne wrote many types of poems—lyrics, elegies, satires, and religious and philosophical poems. He is often hailed as the *Monarch of Wit.* Ben Johnson esteemed him as the first poet in the world. Other poets who belonged to the Metaphysical School are Abraham Cowley, Richard Crashaw, George Herbert, Henry Vaughan, Andrew Marvel, and Thomas Traherne. They all share the above mentioned characteristics in their poetry to a more or less degree.

5 The Graveyard School of Poetry

The term 'Graveyard School of Poetry' is applied to a group of poets who wrote meditative poems, usually set in the background of a graveyard. The general theme of their poetry was mortality of life and vanity of human wishes and ambitions. Their poetry ranged from elegiac pensiveness to profound grief and gloom. These poets were the forerunners of romantic melancholy that appeared in the poets of the next generation. To some poets these poems were a kind of safety valves to escape from the agonies and sorrows of life. These poems were different from elegies, for elegies are written on the death of some particular person, but the graveyard poems deal with the universal theme of the mortality of human life, inevitability of death and vanity of human wishes and ambitions. The poems of this School have the tone of despair, the odour of the charnel house, meditation on the shortness of life, and inevitable end of life in death. These poems are steeped in what we call 'melancholy pleasure' or 'pleasing gloom'.

The important poets belonging to this School are Thomas Parnell, Robert Blair, Edward Young, and Thomas Gray. Thomas Parnell's *A Night Piece on Death* is the earliest poem of this School :

"Now from yon black and fun'ral yew,
That bathes the Charnel House with dew,
Me thinks I hear a voice begin :
It sends a peal of hollow Groans
Thus speaking from among the Bones"

These lines draw an eerie image of the Graveyard in the night and create an uncanny atmosphere in the mind of the reader. The same eerie and uncanny atmosphere is produced by the poems written by Blair, Young, and above all by Gray. Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* is recognized as the best and greatest elegy written in any language in the world. The tender feelings shown for 'the rude forefathers of the hamlet' and 'the short simple annals of the poor' reached out to the humbler sections of humanity hitherto ignored by the neo-classicists. The *Elegy* exposes the mortality of life and vanity of human wishes and ambitions :

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth ever gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Therefore there is no use building memorial monuments or inscribing tales of one's glories on them. None of these can call back the departed soul :

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath ?
Can Honour's Voice invoke the silent dust,
Or Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death ?"

This is the melancholy, morbid, and vain glorious, but absolutely true story of life, which the poets of the Graveyard School presented.

6 The Neo-Classical or Augustan School in English Literature

The authors of the eighteenth century in English Literature, roughly from Dryden to Dr. Johnson, followed the principles, ideals and models of the Greek and Roman authors who flourished during the reign of Emperor Augustus in Rome. The Classical models gradually came down to England with the spread of the Renaissance. Most of the English poets and authors of the eighteenth century adopted these principles and models with zealous fanaticism. Pope, the great critic, advised his contempory authors to follow or, imitate, or even to steal from the great classical authors, Therefore, the eighteenth century in English Literature is called Neo-classical or Neo-Augustan Age.

The literature of this period, including poetry, prose or drama, is characterized by the following characteristics. The most important factor of the literature of the Neo-classical School is its adherence to the original Classical rules and models in all forms of literature. Next, they laid more emphasis on intellectual and artistic craftsmanship than on imagination or emotional fervour. Their poetry is bred more in the head than in the heart.

The literature of this School is basically satirical or didactic. The satires may be social, political or even personal. The personal satires are highly pungent or even offensive. Pope's *Dunciad, The Rape of the Lock*, Dryden's *Mac Flecknoe* are typical satirical poems of this school. As such, imaginative flight and emotional fervour were replaced by cold reasoning and mechanical craftsmanship. These poets had a gift for pregnant and memorable phrases and abstruse philosophical terms. They also wrote their poetry in Poetic Diction. According to these poets, the language of everyday life is not the language fit for poetry. Their concept was that the farther the language of poetry is removed from the language of real life, the better it is. Dr. Johnson defined Poetic Diction thus : "A system of words at once refined from the grossness of domestic use, and free from the harshness of terms appropriate to particular arts." As such, the language of poetry tended to be stilted and standardized. Further, the poetry of this School was written exclusively in the Heroic Couplet. All other verse forms, metres and stanza forms which were poetically so beautiful and musical were derided and given up. Lastly, the poetry of this School was confined to describing only the aristocratic people and their fashions and manners. Thus, the poetry of this School was completely cut-off from the common people and beauty of nature.

7 The Romantic Movement

Romantic Movement has been variously defined by various critics and scholars. According to Walter Pater, "Romanticism is the addition of curiosity to the desire of beauty : It is strangeness added to beauty." In the words of Walter Hugo, "Romanticism is liberation in literature, impatient of formulas, but generous and tolerant in every other way." W.J. Long says, "The Romantic Movement was marked and is always marked by a strong reaction and protest against the bondage of rule and custom, which in science and theology, as well as in literature, generally tend to fetter the free human spirit." Another critic calls it "a renaissance of wonder." On the adventurous side, as Wordsworth remarks, it deals with "old unhappy far off things and battles long ago."

The Romantic Movement is popularly known by two terms—The Romantic Revival and the Romantic Revolt. As the Romantic Revival, it seeks to revive the poetic ideals of the Elizabethan Age. Love, beauty, emotion, imagination, romance and beauty of Nature were the ideals of Elizabethan poetry. All these ideals are prominently found in the poetry of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Byron and other Romantic poets.

The Romantic Movement is also called Romantic Revolt because it revolted against the rigorous discipline, urbanity, intellectualism and satirical spirit of the Neo-classical poetry of the eighteenth century. The Neo-classical poetry was mechanical and artificial, bred in the head, not in the heart. The Romantic poetry, revolting against it, was deeply marked with imaginative flight and emotional fervour. Emotionalism is its most remarkable feature. A wonderful humanitarian enthusiasm and gorgeous dreams of progress and perfection, with optimistic prophecy characterize the Romantic poetry :

''If winter comes, can spring be far behind ?"

Romantic poetry is largely lyrical rather than intellectual or satirical. As such there is an abundance of lyrics, songs, sonnets, odes and egotistical poems in Romantic poetry. Love poetry came into prominence in the Romantic period. Wordsworth became the champion of Nature poetry. Nature, for Wordsworth, was not merely a beautiful landscape, but an abode of God and moral elevation :

"One impulse from the vernal wood,
Can teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can."

Coleridge and Keats re-created for us the Medieval world, turning it into a 'make-believe world' on the principle of 'willing suspension of disbelief.'

These are the marked characteristics of the Romantic School of Poetry.

8 The Oxford Movement

The Oxford Movement was basically a religious Movement. It was an outcome of a long controversy and ideological conflicts amongst different Christian Sects and Churches. Since the battle-ground of these controversies was Oxford, this Movement came to be known as the Oxford Movement. Also, all these controversies were carried on through tracts and pamphlets, this Movement was also called The Tractarian Movement. It was in the course of its development that it took a literary turn too. This happened because some of its leaders and influential persons were poets and prose-writers too. These literary men supported the cause of the English Church and the Prayer Book through their writings. In course of time it spread-out over the whole country. So Sampson says, "Viewed from afar the Oxford Movement appeared to be a theological dispute among the local clergy in a university city; in the course of a few years it was to shake the whole Church of England and change the very nature of its being." The aim of the Movement was to rehabilitate the dignity of the church, to defend the church against the interference of the State, to fight against liberalism, to defend religion against the onslaught of scientific discoveries, and to preserve faith against rationalism.

The origin of the Oxford Movement can be traced to the opposition of the scientific discoveries against age-old religious beliefs and faith. The opposition was specially directed against the Biblical concept regarding the creation of the Universe and living creatures, including human beings. The traditional beliefs and theories about the creation of living species and vegetation world could not be proved by scientific experiments. The most powerful o f these scientific discoveries which shook the very foundations of religion was Darwin's *Origin of Species*. But religion had to be saved because man cannot live without faith in some Higher Power. This challenge was accepted by the leaders of the Oxford Movement.

The important literary figures associated with the Oxford Movement were both poets and prose-writers. Though the most important of them was John Henry Newman, the originator of the Movement was John Keble. Other literary figures associated with it were two brothers Richard Hurrel Froude and James Anthony Froude, Edward Pusey, Isaac William, Richard William Church, and a few more. The Movement came into motion with the publication of a book of verses entitled *The Christian Year* written by John Keble in two volumes in 1827. It bore the subtitle *Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holydays*. However, the most important literary man was Henry Newman who published the *Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine* published in 1845. He also wrote a number of *Tracts*, some of which raised a storm against him. His other famous works are *Apologia provita Sua, Sermons Preached Before the University of Oxford, Sermons Preached on Various Occasions, The Idea of a University* and a book of verses entitled *Lyra Apostolica*. Discussing the final impact of the *Oxford* Movement, Sampson says, "The chief aim of the Oxford Movement was to make plain to the Englishmen the historical continuity of the national Church. This was the spirit of the Oxford Movement. The real teaching of the Church would be found if you went back to the right sources."

9 The Pre-Raphaelite School of Poetry

Three English painters named Dante Gabriel Rossetti, John Everett Millais and William Holman Hunt founded a society in 1848 and called it Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. They gave this name to their society because they drew their inspiration from the Italian painters before Raphael. In the painters before Raphael they 'found a sweetness, depth and sincerity of devotional feeling, a self-forgetfulness and humble adherence to truth, which were absent from the sophisticated art of Raphael and his successors."

But D. G. Rossetti and some of his painter friends, notably William Morris and A.C. Swinburne, were poets too. Therefore, they tried to give 'painting effect' to their poetry. This gave rise to a like society which came to be known as the Pre-Raphaelite School of Poetry. In fact, some of their poems were painted as pictures. For the subject matter for their poetry, they explored the romance and mysticism of the Middle Ages and created pure art, art for art's sake only, and for no ulterior social or moral teaching.

The main characteristics of the Pre-Raphaelite School of poetry are the following—

First and foremost, the Pre-Raphaelite School of Poetry is pictorial. The poems of this school are highly picturesque. Their poems are paintings in words. They could have been painted in colours. They give the impression that their paintings have been rendered into poetry.

Thus these poets believed in the theory of Art for Art's Sake. They did not believe in the theory of Art for life's sake. For this reason they took no theme for their poetry from the present and sought to revive the Medieval lore. They took their themes from the Middle Ages and added to them their own magical charm and beauty.

Further, the poetry of this school is highly musical. It is lyrical not only in its form but also in its musical quality. It is rich in melody. Legouis says, "Vowels call to vowels, and consonants to consonants, and their links often seem stronger than the links of thought or imagery." The musical devices flow as smoothly and softly as the rippling waves of a stream.

However, a charge of voluptuousness is often brought against the poetry of this School. Robert Buchanan called the Pre-Raphaelite poetry 'Fleshly School of Poetry.' He so called it because it is too sensuous and often degenerates to the level of sensuality and voluptuousness in their description of feminine beauty. Here is an example of such sensuality :

"See my breast how like it is,
See it bare for the air to kiss;
Is the cup to thy heart's desire
O for the breast. O make it his."

However, this is not their general tone. They have added a rich harvest to the continuity of Romantic Poetry.

10 The Aesthetic Movement

The Aesthetic Movement was a European phenomenon started during the last phase of the nineteenth century. Its roots lay in the German theory proposed by Kant (1790). Its central thought is that great art has no ulterior purpose, no moral values to teach, no message to give to human life. It is complete in itself in terms of aesthetic beauty. It is an end in itself. It upholds the doctrine of 'Art for Art's Sake' as against the concept of 'Art for Life's Sake.' The French writers developed the doctrine that art is supreme in itself; it is self-sufficient and has no aim beyond its own perfection. The more important French Aestheticians were Baudelaire, Flaubert, Mallarme, and several more. Flaubert called it 'the religion of beauty.' The Aesthetic Movement was introduced into England by Walter Pater. He pleaded the doctrine of 'art for its own sake.' Some other English aestheticians were Oscar Wilde, Arthur Symons, Ernest Dowson, Lionel Johnson, W. B. Yeats, T. E. Hulme, and T. S. Eliot. Earlier, in the Romantic Age, its greatest champion was Keats. The poets of the Pre-Raphaelite School also believed in the doctrine of Art for Art's Sake.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The exodus of Greek scholars and artists from their country started after—
   (A) the fall of Constantinople at the hands of the Turks
   (B) the defeat of the Greeks in the War of Troy
   (C) the death of Alexander, the Great
   (D) the death of Homer
2. The exodus of Greek scholars and artists from their country and their settlement in Rome is technically called—
   (A) Reformation (B) Revival (C) Renaissance (D) Resurrection
3. Constantinople fell at the hands of the Turks in—
   (A) 1353 (B) 1453 (C) 1553 (D) 1253
4. Renaissance reached England through—
   (A) Rome (B) Germany (C) Italy (D) France
5. Renaissance best flourished in England in—
   (A) Chaucer's Age (B) Restoration Age (C) Elizabethan Age (D) Augustan Age
6. The Renaissance spirit is best expressed in—
   (A) Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (B) Shakespeare's Historical Plays
   (C) Bacon's Essays (D) Ben Johnson's Comedies of Humours

7. *Reformation* started in England in—
   (A) The Elizabethan Age (B) The Jacobean Age
   (C) The Caroline Age (D) The Restoration Age
8. The Reformation Movement sought to reform—
   (A) Social evils (B) Political conflicts
   (C) Religious practices (D) Literary productions
9. The best exponent of the combined spirit of Renaissance and Reformation is—
   (A) Shakespeare (B) Marlowe (C) Sidney (D) Milton
10. Which of the following is known as 'the morning star of Reformation' ?
   (A) John Wyclif (B) William Tyndale (C) John Occleve (D) John Gower
11. Wyclif's *Bible* is the translation of—
   (A) Greek Texts (B) Latin Texts (C) Hebrew Texts (D) Arabic Texts
12. The *Authorised Version of the Bible* was published in—
   (A) 1511 (B) 1611 (C) 1450 (D) 1580
13. Who was the leader of the University Wits ?
   (A) John Lyly (B) Christopher Marlowe
   (C) Thomas Kyd (D) Robert Greene
14. One of the following dramatists did not belong to the groups of University Wits. Which of these ?
   (A) George Peele (B) George Chapman (C) Thomas Lodge (D) Thomas kyd
15. One of the following authors was not a Romance writer. Identify him—
   (A) John Lyly (B) Francis Bacon (C) Phillip Sidney (D) Walter Raleigh
16. One of the following was not a Caroline Poet. Identify him—
   (A) Robert Herrick (B) George Herbert (C) Richard Lovelace (D) Andrew Marvell
17. One of the following poets did not belong to the group called the Metaphysical Poets. Identify him—
   (A) Andrew Marvell (B) Richard Crashaw (C) George Herbert (D) Henry Vaughan
18. Who was the leader of the Metaphysical School of poets ?
   (A) George Herbert (B) Abraham Cowley (C) John Donne (D) Andrew Marvell
19. One of the following dramatists did not write Comedies of Manners. Identify him—
   (A) William Wycherley (B) William Congreve
   (C) John Dryden (D) John Vanbrugh
20. One of the following authors was not a Caroline prose writer. Identify him—
   (A) Jeremy Taylor (B) John Bunyan (C) Thomas Fuller (D) Richard Baxter
21. In the *Life* of which poet did Dr. Johnson apply the term Metaphysical School of Poets ?
   (A) Milton (B) Donne (C) Cowley (D) John Vanbrugh
22. Who was the most important poet of the 'Graveyard School of Poetry' ?
   (A) Thomas Gray (B) Edward Young (C) Robert Blair (D) Thomas Parnell

23. Who was the poet who wrote the poem entitled *The Grave* ?
(A) Edward Young (B) Thomas Gray (C) Thomas Parnell (D) Robert Blair

24. Edward Young's *Night Thoughts* belongs to—
(A) The Graveyard School (B) The Metaphysical School
(C) The Sentimental School (D) The Restoration School

25. The Romantic Movement in English Poetry started with the publication of—
(A) Thomson's *Seasons* (B) Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads*
(C) Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria* (D) Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*

26. The Romantic Movement is also called the 'Romantic Revolt' because it revolted against—
(A) The Metaphysical School of Poetry (B) The Graveyard School of Poetry
(C) The Elizabethan Poetry (D) The Neo-classical School of Poetry

27. The Romantic Movement is also called 'The Romantic Revival' because it revived—
(A) The values of Elizabethan Poetry
(B) The values of the Classical School of Poetry
(C) The values of Greek Poetry
(D) The values of Roman Poetry

28. Who were the authors of the *Lyrical Ballads* ?
(A) Wordsworth and Walter Scott (B) Wordsworth and Southey
(C) Wordsworth and Coleridge (D) Wordsworth and Thomson

29. The Oxford Movement was basically a—
(A) Literary Movement (B) Political Movement
(C) Social Movement (D) Religious Movement

30. The Oxford Movement was started by—
(A) The Clergymen of Oxford
(B) The scholars of the Oxford University
(C) The scholars of both Oxford and Cambridge Universities
(D) The Unviersity Wits

31. What was common amongst D. G. Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, Morris and Swinburne ?
(A) They were all Victorian novelists
(B) They all belonged to the Pre-Raphaelite School
(C) They all belonged to the Oxford Movement
(D) They were all painters

32. Who was the leader of the Pre-Raphaelite group of artists in England ?
(A) D. G. Rossetti (B) Swinburne (C) Christina Rossetti (D) Morris

33. What is common amongst Cardinal Newman, John Keble, Henry Newman, and Stanley ?
(A) They were all associated with the Oxford Movement
(B) They were all associated with the Pre-Raphaelite School
(C) They were all sceptical poets
(D) They were all atheists

34. What is meant by 'Wessex' ?
    (A) The home town of George Eliot
    (B) The region where the Bronte sisters lived
    (C) The region in which Hardy's novels are set
    (D) The name of a county in Scotland

35. The phrase 'Stormy Sisterhood' is applied to—
    (A) Charlotte Bronte (B) Emily Bronte
    (C) Anne Bronte (D) Collectivity to all the three

36. What is common amongst Rupert Brooke, Julian Grenfell and Siegfried Sassoon as poets ?
    (A) They were all elegiac poets (B) They were all satirists
    (C) They were all war poets (D) They were all sea-poets

37. The phrase 'religion of the blood' is associated with—
    (A) Virginia Woolf (B) James Joyce (C) D. H. Lawrence (D) E. M. Forster

38. The phrase 'stream of consciousness' is associated with—
    (A) James Joyce (B) D. H. Lawrence (C) Aldous Huxley (D) T. S. Eliot

39. Who was the founder of a literary club known as *Bloomsbury Group* ?
    (A) John Masefield (B) Robert Bridges (C) Virginia Woolf (D) James Joyce

40. Which of the following is a Prophetic novelist ?
    (A) James Joyce (B) H. G. Wells (C) George Orwell (D) E. M. Forster

41. Which of the following Movements is also called the Tractarian Movement ?
    (A) The Aesthetic Movement (B) The Reformation Movement
    (C) The Oxford Movement (D) The Romantic Movement

42. Who was the founder of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in England ?
    (A) D. G. Rossetti (B) John Millais
    (C) A. C. Swinburne (D) William Holman Hunt

43. Who was the originator of the Oxford Movement
    (A) John Keble (B) Henry Newman (C) Richard Hurrel (D) J. A. Froude

44. Which of the following literary Schools is denounced as 'the Fleshly School' ?
    (A) The Metaphysical School (B) The Pre-Raphaelite School
    (C) The Graveyard School (D) The Neo-classical School

45. The English painters of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood took inspiration from—
    (A) The Italian painters before Raphael
    (B) The Italian painters after Raphael
    (C) The Italian painters contemporary to Raphael
    (D) The Italian painters who were followers of Raphael

46. One of the following was not a member of the Pre-Raphaelite School of Poetry. Identify him—
    (A) A. C. Swinburne (B) William Morris (C) D. G. Rosetti (D) Henry Newman

47. One of the following was not a member of the Oxford Movement. Identify him—
    (A) Richard Hurrel Froude (B) Edward Pusey
    (C) Isaac Williams (D) William Morris

48. Who denounced the Pre-Raphaelite School of Poetry as the 'Fleshly School of Poetry' ?
    (A) I. A. Richards (B) F. R. Leavis (C) Robert Buchanan (D) D. H. Lawrence

49. The Pre-Raphaelite poets generally drew their themes from—
    (A) Contemporary social life (B) Italian social life
    (C) Medieval Ages (D) Elizabethan Age

50. The Pre-Raphaelite poets believed in the concept of—
    (A) Art for Art's Sake (B) Art for Life's Sake
    (C) Art for Moral teaching (D) Art with a definite purpose

ANSWERS

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (B)	4. (D)	5. (C)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (C)	9. (D)	10. (A)
11. (B)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (D)	16. (B)	17. (D)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (B)
21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (A)	25. (B)	26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (C)	29. (D)	30. (B)
31. (B)	32. (A)	33. (A)	34. (C)	35. (D)	36. (C)	37. (C)	38. (A)	39. (C)	40. (C)
41. (C)	42. (D)	43. (A)	44. (B)	45. (A)	46. (D)	47. (D)	48. (C)	49. (C)	50. (A)

Section 3
Poetry and Its Major Forms

Poetry and Its Major Forms are these—

1. The Epic
2. The Mock Epic
3. The Sonnet
4. The Ode
5. The Lyric
6. The Idyll
7. The Pastoral
8. The Elegy
9. The Pastoral Elegy
10. The Ballad
11. The Satire

The major poets who have written their poetry under these Poetic Forms are listed in the pages that follow—

Epics/Mock Epics

Name of the Poet	Title of the Epic	Language in which written
Homer	*Iliad*	Greek
Homer	*Odyssey*	Greek
Virgil	*Aeneid*	Latin
Poet's Name not known	*Beowulf*	Anglo-Saxon
Dante	*Divine Comedy*	Latin
Tasso	*Jerusalem Delivered*	Latin
John Milton	*Paradise Lost*	English
Spenser	*Faerie Queene*	English
Tennyson	*Morte D' Arthur*	English
Maharshi Valmiki	*Ramayan*	Sanskrit
Tulsidas	*Ramcharit Manas*	Hindi
Camoens	*Lusiad*	Portuguese
Alexander Pope	*The Rape of the Lock (Mock Epic)*	English
Not certain	*The Battle of the Frogs and Mice (Mock Epic)*	Greek

Some Important Sonnet Series

Name of the Poet	Title of the Series	Addressed to or Theme
Tottel (Publisher's Name)	*Miscellany*	Miscellaneous
Sir Philip Sidney	*Astrophel and Stella*	To his Beloved
Shakespeare	*Sonnets*	(i) To Mr. W. H. (ii) To The Dark Lady
Spenser	*Amoretti*	To his Bride
Henry Constable	*Diana*	Miscellaneous
Samuel Daniel	*Delia*	Miscellaneous
Thomas Lodge	*Phillis*	Miscellaneous
Michael Drayton	*Ideas Mirrour*	Miscellaneous
Fulke Greville	*Caelica*	Miscellaneous
Milton	*Sonnets*	Miscellaneous
John Donne	*Holy Sonnets*	Religious Theme
William Wordsworth	*1. River Duddon Sonnets* *2. Eccelesiastical Sonnets* *3. Liberty and Order* *4. Miscellaneous Sonnets*	Miscellaneous
D. G. Rossetti	*House of Life*	Miscellaneous
Elizabeth Barrett Browning	*Sonnets from the Portuguese*	Miscellaneous
George Meredith	*Modern Love*	Miscellaneous

Great Odes and Their Writers

Name of the Poet	Title
Robert Herrick	*An Ode for Ben Jonson*
Abraham Cowley	*On Solitude*
Ben Jonson	*An Ode to Himself* *An Ode*
John Donne	*Hail, Bishop Valentine* *A Hymn to God the Father*
Milton	*Ode on the Nativity of Christ*
Marvell	*Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland*
Dryden	*Alexander's Feast* *Anne Killigrew*
Gray	*Hymn to Adversity* *The Bard (Pindaric Ode)* *The Progress of Poesy (Pindaric Ode)*
Collins	*Ode to Evening* *Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland*
Edward Young	*Ocean, an Ode*
Thomas Campwell	*Ode to Winter*
Wordshworth	*Ode to Duty* *Ode on Intimations of Immortality*

Coleridge	*Dejection, an Ode*
Shelley	*Ode to the West Wind* *To a Skylark* *To the Moon* *To Night* *To Jane*
Keats	*To a Nightingale* *To Autumn* *On Grecian Urn* *To Psyche* *On Melancholy* *To the Poets*
Byron	*Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte* *To Thomas Moore*
Tennyson	*To Virgil* *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington*

Great Elegies in English and Their Writers

Name of the Poet	Title of the Elegy	Person whose Death is mourned
John Skelton	*Dirge on Edward IV*	King Edward IV
Occleve	*The Regiment of Princes*	Chaucer
Spenser	*Astrophel (1586)*	Philip Sidney
Milton	*Lycidas (1637)*	Edward King
Dryden	*Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell*	Cromwell
Gray	*Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard (1751)*	Mankind in general
Shelley	*Adonais (1821)*	Keats
William Collins	*In Yonder Grave a Druid Lies*	James Thomson
Tennyson	*In Memoriam (1850)*	Arthur Hallam
Matthew Arnold	*Thyrsis (1861)* *Rugby Chapel*	A. H. Clough Arnold's Father
W.H. Auden	*In Memory of W.B. Yeats*	W.B. Yeats
	Pastoral Elegies	
Milton	*Lycidas (1637)*	Edward King
Shelley	*Adonais (1821)*	Keats
Matthew Arnold	*Thyrsis (1861)*	A.H. Clough
	Non-Serious Elegies	
Oliver Goldsmith	*Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog*	A Mad Dog
Gray	*On the Death of a Favourite Cat*	A Cat

Great Ballads and Their Writers

Title	Author or compiler if known
Sir Patrick Spens *Chevy Chase* *Robin Hood (several volumes)* *The Battle of Otterbourne* *The Blind Beggar's Daughter* *The Spanish Armada* *Robin Goodfellow* *The Babes in the Wood* *The Wife of Usher's Well* *The Twa Corbies* *The Bailiff's Daughter* *The Twa Brothers* *The Twa Sisters* *The Ship of the Fiend*	Authors unknown
Reliques of Ancient English Poetry	Bishop Percy (Partly written and partly collected, 1765)
Ossian (Fragments of Ancient Poetry Collected in the Highlands of Scotland)	James Macpherson. 1762
Proud Maisie *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* *Eve of St. John*	Sir Walter Scott
Rime of the Ancient Mariner	Coleridge (1798)
La Belle Dame Sans Merci	Keats (1820)
John Gilpin	Cowper
The Rime of the Ancient Waggoner	William Magginn
English and Scottish Popular Ballads	Collected by Francis J. Child (1882-1898)
The Traditional Tunes of the Child Ballads (3 vols)	Ed. by Bertrand H. Bronson (1959-1966)
Ballads and Other Poems	Tennyson (1880)
Ballads and Sonnets	D. G. Rossetti (1881)

Great Satirists and Their Works

Satirists	Their Satirical Works
Geoffrey Chaucer	*The Canterbury Tales* *The Parliament of Fouls*
William Langland	*Piers the Plowman*
Ben Jonson	*The Poetaster*
John Donne	*Death's Duell*

Samuel Butler	*Hudibras*
John Dryden	*Absalom and Achitophel* *The Hind and the Panthor* *MacFlecknoe* *The Medal*
Alexander Pope	*The Rape of the Lock* *Dunciad* *On the Use of Riches* *An Essay on Man* *Characters of Men* *Characters of Women* *Satires and Epistles of Horace Imitated*
Matthew Prior	*Solomon on the Vanity of the World* *The Town and Country Mouse*
Edward Young	*Night Thoughts*
Robert Blair	*The Grave*
Dr. Samuel Johnson	*The Vanity of Human Wishes* *London*
Daniel Defoe	*Robinson Crusoe* *Mall Flanders*
Jonathan Swift	*The Battle of the Books* *A Tale of The Tub* *Gulliver's Travels*
Joseph Addison	*The Spectator* *Public Credit*
Richard Steele	*The Tatler* *The Funeral*
George Crabbe	*The Village*
Thomas Gray	*Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*
Robert Southey	*Wat Tyler* *A Vision of Judgement* *Madoc*
S. T. Coleridge	*Youth and Age*
Lord Byron	*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*
William Hazlitt	*Table Talk on Men and Manners*
De Quincey	*Confessions of an English Opium Eater*
Thomas Carlyle	*Sartor Resartus*
Charles Dickens	*Picwick Papers*
Thomas Hardy	*Life's Little Ironies*

Robert Bridges	*Humours of the Court*
G.B. Shaw	*The Apple Cart* *Mrs. Warren's Profession* *John Bull's Othe Island* *Arms and the Man*
John Galsworthy	*The Silver Box* *Justice* *Strife*
Rudyard Kipling	*The Jungle Book*
H.G. Wells	*The Time Machine*
T.S. Eliot	*The Waste Land* *Prufrock and other Observations* *The Hollow Men* *The Cocktail Party*
George Orwell	*The Animal Farm*
W.G. Golding	*Lord of Flies*

Poetry and Its Forms : Multiple-Choice Questions

1. "Poetry is a criticism of life under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty." Who defines poetry in these words ?
   (A) Wordsworth (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Shelley (D) Walter Pater
2. Who calls poetry "A speaking picture with the end to teach and delight ?"
   (A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Homer (D) Virgil
3. "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings : it takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquillity." Who defines poetry in these words ?
   (A) Matthew Arnold (B) Coleridge (C) Wordsworth (D) Shelley
4. Who says, "Poetry is of all human learnings the most ancient and of most fatherly antiquity" ?
   (A) Aristotle (B) Milton (C) Sidney (D) Matthew Arnold
5. Who denounced poets "as fathers of lies" ?
   (A) Ben Jonson (B) Bacon (C) Gosson (D) Marlowe
6. Who is the author of *The School of Abuse* ?
   (A) Gosson (B) Ben Jonson (C) Marlowe (D) Plato
7. "Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world." Who makes this observation ?
   (A) Wordsworth (B) Coleridge (C) Shelley (D) Matthew Arnold
8. Who put 'poets, pipers, players and jesters' in one group and called them "caterpillars of a Commonwealth" ?
   (A) Sidney (B) Gosson (C) Lyly (D) Ben Jonson

9. "The greatness of a poet lies in his powerful and beautiful application of ideas to life—to the question : How to live ?" Whose observation is this ?
   (A) Dryden (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Wordsworth (D) Matthew Arnold
10. The Greeks called their poets 'Vates'. What is the meaning of this term ?
   (A) Imitators (B) Creators (C) Artists (D) Philosophers
11. 'Verse is only an ornament and no cause to poetry'. Who holds this view ?
   (A) Wordsworth (B) Milton (C) Sidney (D) Coleridge
12. "Poetry is not a formula which a thousand flappers and hobbledehoys ought to be able to master in a week without any training." Whose view is this ?
   (A) T. S. Eliot (B) Edmund Gosse (C) I. A. Richards (D) F. R. Leavis
13. "As to the poetical character itself, it has no character, the poet has none, no identity—he is certainly the most unpoetical of all God's creatures". Whose observation is this ?
   (A) Wordsworth's (B) Shelley's (C) Keats's (D) Tennyson's
14. "A great poem is a fountain forever over-flowing with the waters of wisdom and delight—a source of an unforeseen and an unconceived delight." Who says this ?
   (A) Shelley (B) Sidney (C) Wordsworth (D) T. S. Eliot
15. "Poetry, in a general sense, may be defined to be the expression of imagination : and poetry is connotative with the origin of man." Who holds this view ?
   (A) Shelley (B) Wordsworth (C) Keats (D) Coleridge
16. Who has written the greatest Epic in English Literature ?
   (A) Spenser (B) Chaucer (C) Pope (D) Milton
17. Which of the following is the first great Epic ?
   (A) *The Paradise Lost* (B) *Aeneid* (C) *Iliad* (D) *Morte D' Arthur*
18. Who is the author of *Iliad* ?
   (A) Virgil (B) Homer (C) Dante (D) Tasso
19. Who is the author of *Beowulf* ?
   (A) Virgil (B) Tasso (C) Dante (D) None of these
20. Who is the author of *Odyssey* ?
   (A) Virgil (B) Dante (C) Homer (D) Sophocles
21. Name the Epic written by Tasso ?
   (A) *Jerusalem Delivered* (B) *Beowulf* (C) *Lusiad* (D) *Aeneid*
22. How many Books are there in Homer's *Iliad* ?
   (A) Six (B) Ten (C) Twelve (D) Twenty-four
23. How many books are there in Virgil's *Aeneid* ?
   (A) Six (B) Ten (C) Twelve (D) Twenty-four
24. Which of the following Epics has twenty-four Books ?
   (A) *Morte D' Arthur* (B) *Jerusalem Delivered*
   (C) *Divine Comedy* (D) *Odyssey*
25. Who is the Hero of Homer's *Iliad* ?
   (A) Hercules (B) Odysseus (C) Achilles (D) Atlas

26. Who is the Hero of Odyssey ?
(A) Prium (B) Aeneas (C) Oedipus (D) Odysseus

27. What is the central theme of Homer's *Iliad* ?
(A) The Trojan War (B) The Fall of Constantinople
(C) The Turks' Victory over Greece (D) The Glory of Greek Empire

28. In which language is Virgil's *Aeneid* written ?
(A) Greek (B) Latin (C) Anglo-Saxon (D) English

29. Milton's *Paradise Lost* is divided into the same number of books as—
(A) *Divine Comedy* (B) *Iliad* (C) *Odyssey* (D) *Faerie Queene*

30. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* was planned to be completed in twelve Books. But he was able to complete only—
(A) Three Books (B) Six Books (C) Four Books (D) Ten Books

31. Who is the Hero of Spenser's *Faerie Queene* ?
(A) Morpheus (B) Sir Walter Raleigh (C) King Arthur (D) Archimago

32. To whom does Spenser dedicate his *Faerie Queene* ?
(A) Sir Walter Raleigh (B) Sir Philip Sidney
(C) Queen Elizabeth (D) King Arthur

33. The central theme of the *Lusiad* is—
(A) The Voyages of Odysseus (B) Ancient Glory of Portugal
(C) Vasco-da-Gama's Voyage to India (D) Battles between Portugal and England

34. Spenser's motto in writing his *Faerie Queene* was—
(A) To please and honour Queen Elizabeth
(B) To justify Holiness as the greatest virtue
(C) To save the Honour of Womanhood
(D) To fashion a gentleman in virtuous and gentle discipline

35. How many books are there in Spenser's *Faerie Queene* ?
(A) Ten (B) Twelve (C) Six (D) Four

36. Which Book of *Paradise Lost* begins with an invocation to Light ?
(A) Book IX (B) Book IV (C) Book III (D) Book VI

37. Who is next in command after Satan in the *Paradise Lost* ?
(A) Mammon (B) Beelzebub (C) Moloch (D) Baalim

38. "What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support."
In which Book of *Pradise Lost* do these lines appear ?
(A) In Book I (B) In Book II (C) In Book III (D) In Book IV

39. A Mock-Epic is a—
(A) Satire on a real Epic (B) An imitation of a real Epic
(C) A parody of a real Epic (D) Another version of a real Epic

40. Which of the following is a Mock-Epic ?
(A) *Pilgrim's Progress* (B) *Gulliver's Travels*
(C) *Robinson Crusoe* (D) *Rape of the Lock*

41. One of the following poets has written a mock-epic. Identify him—
(A) Swift (B) Dryden (C) Pope (D) Ben Jonson

42. *The Rape of the Lock* is written in—
(A) Terza Rima (B) Ottava Rima (C) Heroic Couplet (D) Rhyme Royal

43. How many Cantos are there in the *Rape of the Lock* ?
(A) Three Cantos (B) Four Cantos (C) Five Cantos (D) Six Cantos

44. *The Battle of the Frogs and Mice* is a Mock-Epic. It is written by—
(A) A Greek poet (B) A Latin poet (C) An Italian poet (D) A Roman poet

45. Who is the heroine of the *Rape of the Lock* ?
(A) Florio (B) Belinda (C) Miranda (D) Beatrice

46. Homeric scenes of battles are parodied in the *Rape of the Lock* by—
(A) A game of cards (B) A game on the chess-board
(C) A battle amongst items of cosmetics (D) The members of the two families

47. A large number of sylphs are given the charge of protecting Belinda's petticoat in the *Rape of the Lock*. How many sylphs are given this charge ?
(A) 40 (B) 50 (C) 60 (D) 80

48. Belinda is completely broken-hearted about her clipped lock of hair. The poet consoles her in the end by saying—
(A) That her hair would grow again very soon
(B) That sylphs and nymphs would protect her hair in future
(C) That the clipped lock of her hair would fly up and shine among the stars
(D) That her family would certainly take revenge upon the offenders

49. How many lines are there in a Sonnet ?
(A) Ten (B) Twelve (C) Fourteen (D) Sixteen

50. What are the first eight lines of a Petrarchan sonnet called ?
(A) Octagon (B) Octagen (C) Octave (D) Octopus

51. What are the last six lines of a Petrarchan sonnet called ?
(A) Hexagon (B) Tercet (C) Sestet (D) Sixtet

52. The last six lines of a Miltonic sonnet are divided into two groups of three lines each. What is the group of three lines called ?
(A) Tercet (B) Tricet (C) Triplet (D) Trilet

53. How many sonnets in all were written by Milton in English ?
(A) 21 (B) 24 (C) 18 (D) 22

54. How many sonnets in all were written by Milton in Latin ?
(A) 5 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 6

55. How many sonnets in all were written by Shakespeare ?
(A) 140 (B) 164 (C) 154 (D) 145

56. Who wrote the sonnet series entitled *Amoretti* ?
(A) Sidney (B) Spenser (C) Samuel Daniel (D) Shakespeare

57. Sir Philip Sidney wrote a sonnet series addressed to his beloved. What is the title of that series ?
(A) *Amoretti* (B) *Astrophel and Stella*
(C) *Diana* (D) *Delia*

58. What is the title of the series of sonnets written by Elizabeth Barrett Browning ?
(A) *River Duddon Sonnets* (B) *House of Life*
(C) *Modern Love* (D) *Sonnets from Portuguese*

59. The sonnet series entitled *River Duddon Sonnets* was written by—
(A) Dryden (B) D. G. Rossetti (C) Christina Rossetti (D) Wordsworth

60. What is the title of the sonnet series written by Samuel Daniel ?
(A) *Diana* (B) *Delia* (C) *Phillis* (D) *Caelica*

61. What is the title of the sonnet series written by John Donne ?
(A) *House of Life* (B) *Ideas Mirrour*
(C) *Holy Sonnets* (D) *Ecclesiastical Sonnets*

62. 'Milton, thou shouldst be living at this hour !' This is the opening line of a sonnet addressed to Milton. Who has written this sonnet ?
(A) Shelley (B) Keats (C) Wordsworth (D) Byron

63. The first collection of songs and sonnets is entitled *Tottel's Miscellany*. Who was Tottel ?
(A) Name of the poet (B) Name of the publisher
(C) Name of a Patron of Poetry (D) Name of a Critic

64. "Others abide our question—Thou art free."
This is the opening line of a sonnet written by Matthew Arnold. Whom does 'Thou' refer to ?
(A) Shakespeare (B) Milton (C) Wordsworth (D) Shelley

65. 'They also serve who only stand and wait.' This is the concluding line of a sonnet written by Milton. What is the title of this sonnet ?
(A) *To Lord General Cromwell* (B) O*n His Blindness*
(C) *To Sir Henry Vane* (D) *To Lord General Fairfax*

66. Who has written the sonnet *If Thou Must Love Me* ?
(A) D. G. Rossetti (B) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
(C) Keats (D) Shelley

67. What is the title of the collection of sonnets written by George Meredith ?
(A) *House of Life* (B) *Holy Sonnets* (C) *Modern Love* (D) *Caelica*

68. Shakespeare's *Sonnets* are addressed to—
(A) Queen Elizabeth (B) A Dark Lady
(C) Mr. W. H. (D) A Dark Lady and Mr. W. H. both

69. 'Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments ……'
Which sonnet of Shakespeare begins with these lines ?
(A) *Remembrance* (B) *To Mr. W. H.* (C) *True Love* (D) None of these

70. Spenser's *Amoretti* is—
    (A) A collection of sonnets addressed to Queen Elizabeth
    (B) A collection of sonnets addressed to his bride
    (C) A collection of sonnets addressed to Sir Walter Raleigh
    (D) A collection of sonnets addressed to Diana whom he loved.

71. Who has written the famous lyrical poem *L'Allegro* ?
    (A) Dryden (B) Milton (C) Donne (D) Cowley

72. What is the meaning of *L'Allegro* ?
    (A) A Cheerful man (B) A Melancholy man
    (C) A Brooding man (D) A God-fearing man

73. John Donne, the renowned lyricist, belonged to—
    (A) The Elizabethan Age (B) The Augustan Age
    (C) The Pre-Romantic Age (D) The Romantic Age

74. Which of the following lyrics is written by Robert Herrick ?
    (A) *A Christmas Carol* (B) *The Gifts of God*
    (C) *Song to Celia* (D) *Go and Catch a Falling Star*

75. "O my love's like a red, red rose."
    A very popular lyric opens with this line. Who has written this lyric ?
    (A) William Collins (B) Shelley (C) Robert Herrick (D) Robert Burns

76. "…… Soul of the age !
    The applause, delight, the wonder of our stage,
    My Shakespeare, arise !"
    These lines are quoted from a famous lyrical poem written by one of the following poets. Mark him out—
    (A) Milton (B) John Donne (C) Ben Jonson (D) Dryden

77. "Go, and catch a falling star."
    A very popular song begins with this line. Name the poet who wrote it—
    (A) Thomas Dekker (B) Ben Jonson (C) John Donne (D) Thomas Campion

78. A famous lyric opens with the following line—
    "Drink to me only with thine eye."
    Who is the poet who wrote it ?
    (A) Shakespeare (B) Ben Jonson (C) Marlowe (D) John Donne

79. "Others abide our question—Thou art free.
    We ask and ask : Thou smilest and art still,
    Out-topping knowledge."
    These lines are quoted from a lyrical poem by Matthew Arnold. Who does the poet refer to in this poem ?
    (A) Chaucer (B) Spenser (C) Wordsworth (D) Shakespeare

80. "Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a riband to stick in his coat."
These are the opening lines of a poem *The Lost Leader*. Who is this Lost Leader ?
(A) Robert Southey (B) William Wordsworth
(C) Lord Tennyson (D) Coleridge

81. "Smiling they live, and call life pleasure :
To me that cup has been dealt in another measure."
From which of Shelley's poems have these lines been quoted ?
(A) *Love's Philosophy* (B) *Ozymandias*
(C) *Stanzas Written in Dejection* (D) *A Lament*

82. Who is the author of *The Bridge of Sighs* ?
(A) R. W. Emerson (B) William Barnes
(C) Thomas Hood (D) Elizabeth Barrett Browning

83. "For though from out of our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar."
These lines are quoted from Tennyson's *Crossing the Bar*. Who is the Pilot in these lines ?
(A) Heaven (B) God of Death (C) God (D) Angel

84. "The music in my heart I bore,
Long after it was heard no more."
These are the concluding lines of a poem written by Wordsworth. Which of the following poems ?
(A) *The Daffodils* (B) *To the Cuckoo* (C) *The Solitary Reaper* (D) *Lucy*

85. "O World ! O Life ! O Time !
On whose last steps I climb."
Who has written these popular lines ?
(A) Coleridge (B) Keats (C) Shelley (D) Tennyson

86. "When I have fears that I may cease to be
Before my pen has gleaned my teeming brain."
Whose popular lines are these ?
(A) Keats's (B) Shelley's (C) Byron's (D) Chatterton's

87. "What is this life, if full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare".
These lines have been quoted from *Leisure*, a poem written by W. H. Davies. What does the poet want to say ?
(A) That we have no free time (B) That we have no peace of mind
(C) That we have become too materialistic (D) That we have become highly industrious

88. "I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made."
These lines are quoted from W.B. Yeats's poem *The Lake Isle of Innisfree*. Where is Innisfree ?
(A) It is only an imaginary Island (B) It symbolises England
(C) It is a real island near Ireland (D) It is a real island near the Coast of France

89. Which of the following poems of Spenser is a pastoral ?
(A) *Amoretti* (B) *Epithalamion*
(C) *Astrophel* (D) *The Shepheard's Calendar*

90. What is Sidney's *Arcadia* ?
(A) A pastoral verse tale (B) A pastoral romance
(C) A pastoral elegy (D) A pastoral lyric

91. Shelley wrote a Pastoral Elegy on the death of Keats. What is its title ?
(A) *Lycidas* (B) *Endymion* (C) *Adonais* (D) *Thyrsis*

92. "We look before and after
And pine for what is not.
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is frought."
From which of Shelley's poems are these lines quoted ?
(A) *A Lament* (B) *The Poet's Dream* (C) *To a Skylark* (D) *To the Night*

93. What is the name of the beautiful pastoral forest in *As You Like It* ?
(A) The Forest of Windsor (B) The Forest of Arden
(C) The Forest of Arcadia (D) The Forest of Avon

94. "She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be :
But she is in her grave, and, ah,
The difference to me !"
Who was Lucy on whom Wordsworth wrote a group of beautiful lyrical poems ?
(A) She was only an imaginary girl
(B) She was a real girl whom Wordsworth loved and who died very young
(C) She was the daughter of his dear friend Coleridge
(D) She was Wordsworth's classmate in school days.

95. Who is the poet who wrote the popular lyrical poem *The Solitude of Alexander Selkirk* ?
(A) Robert Burns (B) Walter Scott (C) W. Cowper (D) Abraham Cowley

96. What is the most distinctive feature of an Ode ?
(A) It is longer than a lyric (B) It is in the form of an address
(C) It is written on a sublime subject (D) It is written on a historical theme

97. Who is the most important poet who has written Pindaric Odes in English ?
(A) Thomas Gray (B) John Keats (C) P. B. Shelley (D) Walter Scott

98. Who is the poet who has written an Ode to himself ?
(A) Abraham Cowley (B) John Donne (C) Ben Jonson (D) Robert Herrick

99. Who has written an *Ode on the Nativity of Christ* ?
(A) Milton (B) Cowley (C) Shakespeare (D) Dryden

100. Who is the writer of the Ode *Alexander's Feast* ?
(A) Marvell (B) Thomas Campbell (C) Pope (D) Dryden

101. Who celebrated Cromwell's return from Ireland through an Ode ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) Milton (C) Marvell (D) Robert Herrick

102. What are Strophe, Antistrophe and Epode in a Pindaric Ode ?
(A) They are the beginning, middle and end of the Pindaric Ode
(B) They are the three stages of movement of the singers of the Pindaric Ode
(C) They are the three concluding parts of a Pindaric Ode
(D) These are the names given to the three singers of the Pindaric Ode in the Church

103. How many times the series of Strophe, Antistrophe and Epode are repeated in Gray's Pindaric Odes ?
(A) Only once (B) Twice (C) Three times (D) Six times

104. "Thou wast not born for death, immortal bird." Which bird is referred to in this Ode ?
(A) The skylark (B) The Cuckoo (C) The Nightingale (D) The Swan

105. "Our birth is but a sleep and forgetting."
In which Ode does this famous line occur ?
(A) Milton's *Nativity Ode* (B)Dryden's *Alexander's Feast*
(C) Gray's *Hymn to Adversity* (D) Wordsworth's *Immortality Ode*

106. Who has written an *Ode to Virgil* ?
(A) Byron (B) Tennyson (C) Wordsworth (D) Milton

107. Who has written an *Ode For Ben Jonson* ?
(A) Abraham Cowley (B) Robert Herrick (C) John Donne (D) Marvell

108. Who has written an *Ode to Thomas Moore* ?
(A) Byron (B) Keats (C) Shelley (D) Wordsworth

109. Who mourns the death of the *Duke of Wellington* in the form of an Ode ?
(A) Milton (B) Dryden (C) Tennyson (D) Browning

110. Who has paid a tribute to Napoleon in the form of an Ode ?
(A) Byron (B) Tennyson (C) Shelley (D) Arnold

111. "I change, but I cannot die."
What it is that changes but cannot die, according to Shelley as stated in one of his odes—
(A) The World (B) The Cloud (C) The West Wind (D) The Skylark

112. "Fled is that music—do I wake or sleep ?" Which ode of Keats ends with this line ?
(A) *Ode on a Grecian Urn* (B) *On Melancholy*
(C) *To a Nightingale* (D) *To Psyche*

113. "If winter comes, can spring be far behind ?" Which Ode of Shelley ends with this line ?
(A) *The Cloud* (B) *The Skylark* (C) *The West Wind* (D) *The Poet's Dream*

114. Spenser wrote an elegy to mourn the death of Sidney. Choose the correct title of the Elegy—
(A) *Amoretti* (B) *Epithalamion* (C) *Astrophel* (D) *Prothalamion*

115. Choose the correct title of an elegy written by Dryden on the death of Cromwell.
(A) *The Medal* (B) *MacFlecknoe* (C) *Tyrannic Love* (D) *Heroic Stanzas*

116. On whose death did Milton write the elegy *Lycidas* ?
(A) Spenser (B) Edward King (C) Marlowe (D) Cromwell

117. What kind of elegy is Milton's *Lycidas* ?
(A) A Classical elegy (B) An elegy of personal grief
(C) A Pastoral elegy (D) A conventional elegy

118. In *Lycidas* Milton writes—
"For we were nursed upon the self-same hill."
What does he mean by 'the self-same hill' ?
(A) The same source of inspiration (B) The same teachers
(C) The same University (D) The same town where they lived

119. In *Lycidas* Milton writes—
'That two-handed engine at the door,
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more."
What does Milton mean to say in these lines ?
(A) That God will punish the corrupt clergymen
(B) That God will punish the enemies of democracy
(C) That God will punish the corrupt politicians
(D) That God will punish the supporters of monarchy

120. "Last came, and last did go
The pilot of the Galilean Lake."
These lines are quoted from Milton's *Lycidas*.
Who is this 'Pilot of the Galilean Lake' ?
(A) St. John (B) St. Peter (C) St. Lucas (D) St. Francis

121. Gray wrote the famous *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*. On whose death is this *Elegy* written ?
(A) On the death of those who laugh at the fate of the poor men
(B) On mortality of mankind
(C) On the death of the poor country rustics
(D) On the death of the poor men of his village

122. In the Churchyard of which village is the scene of Gray's *Elegy* laid ?
(A) The Churchyard of Casterbridge (B) The Churchyard of Stoke Poges
(C) The Churchyard of Talbothy (D) The Churchyard of Yorkshire

123. Why did Gray choose the Churchyard of Stoke Poges to lay the scene of his great Elegy ?
(A) Because only the rustics were buried there
(B) Because Gray's mother was buried there
(C) Because he himself expressed the desire to be buried there after his death
(D) Because it was near his home town

124. Where was Gray himself buried on his death ?
(A) In a Churchyard near Casterbridge
(B) In a Churchyard on the vicinity of London
(C) In the Churchyard of Stoke Poges
(D) In a Churchyard near Buckinghamshire

125. Gray's *Elegy* written in a country churchyard begins with the line—
"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."
What is the meaning of *'Curfew'* ?
(A) Dusk time
(B) Time of sunset
(C) Evening prayer in the Church
(D) Ringing of bells in the evening in the Church

126. In which metre and stanza form is Gray's *Elegy* written ?
(A) In iambic pentameter quatrains (B) In pairs of Heroic Couplets
(C) In Terza Rima (D) In Spenserian stanza

127. Whose death does Matthew Arnold mourn in *Rugby Chapel* ?
(A) Death of his father
(B) Death of his friend A.H. Clough
(C) Death of his fellow-poet Robert Browning
(D) Death of the great poet Keats

128. Whose death does Matthew Arnold mourn in his elegy *Thyrsis* ?
(A) A. H. Clough (B) Christina Rossetti (C) Tennyson (D) Browning

129. What kind of elegy is Arnold's *Thyrsis* ?
(A) A conventional elegy (B) A classical elegy
(C) A pastoral elegy (D) A Heroic elegy

130. Whose death does Shelley mourn in his elegy *Adonais* ?
(A) Young (B) Chatterton (C) Keats (D) Sidney

131. *'Urania'* is referred to as the mother of Keats. Who was Urania ?
(A) A classical goddess (B) A pastoral goddess
(C) The patron goddess of poets (D) The goddess of fate

132. Shelley in his elegy *Adonais* refers to *'the herded wolves'* who were responsible for the death of Keats. Who were they ?
(A) Fanny Browne and her family members
(B) The Apothecaries where he served in his early career
(C) The Scotch Reviewers who condemned his poetry
(D) Some contemporary poets who denounced him

133. Shelley in his *Adonais* says—
"When, like Apollo, from his golden bow
The Pythian of the age one arrow sped."
Who is referred to as the Pythian of the age ?
(A) Coleridge (B) Wordsworth (C) Byron (D) Scott

134. The death of W.B. Yeats is mourned in an elegy entitled *In Memory of W. B. Yeats.* Who is its author ?
(A) J. M. Synge (B) G.B. Shaw (C) W.H. Auden (D) William Russell

135. A non-serious elegy was written on the *Death of a Mad Dog*. Who wrote it ?
(A) Collins (B) Gray (C) Goldsmith (D) Cowper

136. Who wrote an elegy *On the Death of a Favourite Cat* ?
(A) Gray (B) Thomson (C) Collins (D) Pope

137. In *In Memoriam* Tennyson mourns the death of—
(A) Edward King (B) Arthur Hallam (C) Keats (D) Thomson

138. Whose death does Collins mourn is his elegy *In Yonder Grave a Druid Lies* ?
(A) Chaucer (B) Robert Southey (C) Donne (D) James Thomson

139. How many years did Tennyson take in writing *In Memoriam* ?
(A) Ten years (B) Fifteen years (C) Seventeen years (D) Nineteen years

140. Occleve wrote an elegy entitled *The Regiment of Princes*. On whose death was this Elegy written ?
(A) Chaucer (B) William Langland (C) Wyclif (D) John Gower

141. The Ballads were originally meant for—
(A) Acting before an audience
(B) Singing by a single singer before an audience
(C) Singing by a band of singers before an audience
(D) Singing and dancing both together before an audience

142. Which of the following is the earliest ballad ?
(A) John Gilpin (B) Ossian (C) Cheby Chase (D) Proud Maisie

143. A ballad is generally written in—
(A) Iambic metre (B) Trochaic stanza form
(C) Rhyming Verse (D) Blank Verse

144. How many lines are generally there in a Ballad stanza ?
(A) Six lines (B) Four lines (C) Two lines (D) Nine lines

145. What is *Ossian* ?
(A) A ballad written by Macpherson
(B) A body of ballads collected by Macpherson
(C) A body of ballads collected by Percy
(D) A ballad written by Percy

146. *The Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* were collected and published by—
(A) Macpherson (B) Percy (C) Walter Scott (D) D. G. Rossetti

147. Name the poet who has written *John Gilpin* ?
(A) William Maginn (B) Coleridge (C) Walter Scott (D) Cowper

148. A ballad is generally written on a heroic or tragic theme. One of the following is an exception to it. Which one ?
(A) *Robin Hood* (B) *The Nut Brown Maid*
(C) *John Gilpin* (D) *The Maid Freed From the Gallows*

149. *The Rime of the Ancient Waggoner* was written by—
(A) Coleridge (B) William Maginn (C) D. G. Rossetti (D) Walter Scott

150. *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* was written by—
(A) Walter Scott (B) Cowper (C) Coleridge (D) Percy

151. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* was written by—
(A) Tennyson (B) Coleridge (C) Walter Scott (D) D.G. Rossetti

152. "He prayeth best, who loveth best,
All things, great and small."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) William Maggin's *The Rime of the Ancient Waggoner*
(B) Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*
(C) Coleridge's *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*
(D) Keats's *La Belle Dame Sans Merci*

153. In the *Babes in the Wood* the two children are killed and left in the wood. Who buries them ?
(A) The killers themselves (B) Some passers by
(C) A bird Robin-Redbreast (D) Some foresters

154. What is the meaning of the title *La Belle Dame Sans Merci ?*
(A) A beautiful maiden full of mercy (B) A beautiful maiden without mercy
(C) A beautiful maiden who is an enchantress (D) A beautiful maiden seeking a lover

155. *The Battle of Otterbourne* is written by—
(A) Percy (B) Macpherson (C) Walter Scott (D) None of these

156. *Proud Maisie* is a ballad written by—
(A) Macpherson (B) Tennyson (C) Walter Scott (D) Matthew Arnold

157. Who is the poet who has written the first great satirical poem *Piers the Plowman* ?
(A) Gower (B) Chaucer (C) Langland (D) Wyclif

158. Langland's *Piers the Plowman* is a satire on—
(A) Peasants of his time (B) Corrupt clergymen of his time
(C) Some of his contemporary poets (D) Princes of his time

159. Samuel Butler's *Hudibras* is a satire on—
(A) Restoration of Kingship (B) Contemporary poetry
(C) Puritanism (D) Contemporary social life

160. Dryden's *The Medal* is a personal satire on—
(A) Shaftesbury (B) James II (C) Charles I (D) John Bunyan

161. Whom does Dryden satirise in *Absalom and Achitophel* ?
(A) Abraham Cowley (B) Thomas Shadwell
(C) Duke of Buckingham (D) Shafetsbury

162. Whom does Dryden satirise in *MacFlecknoe* ?
(A) Alexander Pope (B) Thomas Shadwell
(C) Duke of Buckingham (D) Shaftesbury

163. Whom does Dryden satirise under the name of *Zimri* in *Absalom and Achitophel* ?
(A) John Denham (B) Samuel Butler
(C) William Congreve (D) Duke of Buckingham

164. "Here lies my wife, here let her rest !
Now she is at rest, and so am I !"
This was a proposed epitaph to be engraved on the tomb of his wife. Who was that poet ?
(A) Pope (B) Ben Jonson (C) John Dryden (D) Samuel Butler

165. "A manly man, to be an abbot able,
Ful many a dayntee hors hadde he in stable."
In these lines Chaucer satirises one of his pilgrims. Who is he ?
(A) Yeoman (B) Knight (C) Monk (D) Squire

166. Chaucer's most pungent satire is directed on—
(A) The clergy (B) The traders
(C) The immoral women (D) The knights

167. Pope's *Dunciad* is a powerful and violent satire on—
(A) Some minor poets of his day (B) Some politicians of his day
(C) Some literary critics of his day (D) Some persons whom he personally disliked

168. Pope's *Rape of the Lock* is a satire on—
(A) The fashion of playing cards (B) Contemporary aristocratic society
(C) Family friends (D) The fashion of going to clubs

169. The central theme of Dr. Johnson's satirial poem *London* is—
(A) The vanity of human wishes (B) Industrial life of London
(C) Social life of London (D) Political scene of London

170. Byron's *Vision of Judgement* is a satire on—
(A) Langland's *Vision of Piers the Plowman*
(B) *Visions* of Tyndale
(C) Southey's *A Vision of Judgement*
(D) Graham's *Dream Days*

171. Galsworthy's *Silver Box* is a satire on—
(A) The distinction between the rich and the poor
(B) The employers and the workers
(C) The system of legal trial
(D) The system of making laws

172. G. B. Shaw's *The Apple Cart* is a powerful satire on—
(A) The working of Monarchy (B) The working of Democracy
(C) The working of Dictatorship (D) The working of Capitalism

173. Shaw's *Arms and the Man* is a satire on—
(A) The false glorification of war
(B) The false concept of knighthood
(C) The blending of love and gallantry
(D) The value of armaments in war

174. In a letter to Pope, Swift wrote : "I heartily hate and detest that animal called Man." This is the central theme of one of his novels.
Which is it ?
(A) *Gulliver's Travels*
(B) *The Battle of the Books*
(C) *A Tale of the Tub*
(D) *A Modest Proposal*

175. Swift wrote in one of his works : "A young healthy child, well-nursed, is at a year old, a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked or boiled." Where does he make this observation ?
(A) *A Modest Proposal*
(B) *Journal to Stella*
(C) *The Draper's Letters*
(D) *Gulliver's Travels*

ANSWERS

1. (B)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (D)	10. (B)
11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (A)	16. (D)	17. (C)	18. (B)	19. (D)	20. (C)
21. (A)	22. (D)	23. (C)	24. (D)	25. (C)	26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (B)	29. (A)	30. (B)
31. (C)	32. (C)	33. (C)	34. (D)	35. (C)	36. (C)	37. (B)	38. (A)	39. (C)	40. (D)
41. (C)	42. (C)	43. (C)	44. (A)	45. (B)	46. (A)	47. (B)	48. (C)	49. (C)	50. (C)
51. (C)	52. (A)	53. (C)	54. (A)	55. (C)	56. (B)	57. (B)	58. (D)	59. (D)	60. (B)
61. (C)	62. (C)	63. (B)	64. (A)	65. (B)	66. (B)	67. (C)	68. (D)	69. (C)	70. (B)
71. (B)	72. (A)	73. (A)	74. (A)	75. (D)	76. (C)	77. (C)	78. (B)	79. (D)	80. (B)
81. (C)	82. (C)	83. (C)	84. (C)	85. (C)	86. (A)	87. (C)	88. (C)	89. (D)	90. (B)
91. (C)	92. (C)	93. (B)	94. (B)	95. (C)	96. (B)	97. (A)	98. (C)	99. (A)	100. (D)
101. (C)	102. (B)	103. (C)	104. (C)	105. (D)	106. (B)	107. (B)	108. (A)	109. (C)	110. (A)
111. (B)	112. (C)	113. (C)	114. (C)	115. (D)	116. (B)	117. (C)	118. (C)	119. (A)	120. (B)
121. (C)	122. (B)	123. (B)	124. (C)	125. (D)	126. (A)	127. (A)	128. (A)	129. (C)	130. (C)
131. (C)	132. (C)	133. (C)	134. (C)	135. (C)	136. (A)	137. (B)	138. (D)	139. (C)	140. (A)
141. (D)	142. (C)	143. (A)	144. (B)	145. (B)	146. (B)	147. (D)	148. (C)	149. (B)	150. (C)
151. (C)	152. (C)	153. (C)	154. (B)	155. (D)	156. (C)	157. (C)	158. (B)	159. (C)	160. (A)
161. (D)	162. (B)	163. (D)	164. (C)	165. (C)	166. (A)	167. (A)	168. (B)	169. (A)	170. (C)
171. (C)	172. (B)	173. (A)	174. (A)	175. (A)					

Section 4
Drama and Its Major Forms

The following are the Major Forms of Drama—

1. Morality, Miracle and Mystery Plays and Interludes
2. The Tragedy
3. The Melodrama
4. The Tragi-Comedy
5. The Romantic Comedy
6. The Comedy of Humours
7. The Comedy of Manners
8. The Farce
9. The Masque
10. The Poetic Play
11. The Dramatic Monologue
12. The Problem Play
13. The One-Act Play

Some Important Miracle Plays, Morality Plays, Mystery Plays and Interludes

Miracle Plays	Mystery Plays	Morality Plays	Interludes
Play of St. Catherine	*Christ's Nativity*	*The Castle of Perseverence*	*Every Man* *Hick Scorner*
Resurrection of Lazarus	*Resurrection*	*Everyman*	*The World and the Child*
Daniel	*Death on the Cross*	*The Four Elements*	*God's Promises*
St. Nicholas	*Creation and Fall of Man*	*Magnificence*	*The Pardoner and the Friar*
Life of Thomas a' Becket	*Last Judgement Noah*	*Play of the Pater Noster*	*The Four PP* *Thersites*
Cycle of York Plays	*Abraham and Isaac*	*The Play of the Creed*	*The Interlude of Youth*
Cycle of Towneley Plays		*Mind, Will and Understanding Mankind*	*Lusty Juventus* *Jack Juggler* *Amphitryon*
Cycle of Chester Plays		*Lusty Juvenus Hickscorner*	*Nice Wanton* *The Disobedient Child*
Cycle of Coventry Plays		*Marriage of Wit and Science*	
The Second Shepherds' Play		*The New Custom* *Trial of Treasure*	
Mary Magdalene *The Golden Legend* *The Conversion of St. Paul*			

Important Tragic Dramatists and Their Tragedies

Name of the Dramatist	Title of the Tragedy	Remark
Thomas Sackville & Thomas Norton	*Gorboduc*	First Tragedy in English
Christopher Marlowe	*Tamburlaine the Great* *Edward II* *Doctor Faustus* *The Jew of Malta* *The Tragedy of Dido* *Queen of Carthage*	First great Pre-Shakespearean dramatist
Thomas Kyd	*The Spanish Tragedy*	
George Peele	*Alphonsus of Germany* *The Araygnement of Paris* *The Famous Chronicle of King Edward I* *Titus Andronicus* *Locrine*	
Thomas Lodge	*The Wounds of Civil War*	
Robert Greene	*Alphonsus of Aragon*	
George Gascoigne	*Jocasta*	
Ben Jonson	*Sejanus His Fall* *Catline His Conspiracy*	
John Fletcher	*The Maid's Tragedy*	
John Webster	*The White Devil* *The Duchess of Malfi* *The Devil's Law Case*	
John Ford	*The Broken Heart*	
Thomas Heywood	*A Woman Killed with Kindness* *The English Traveller*	
Francis Beaumont	*A King and No King*	
John Marston	*Tragedy of Sophonisba* *Antonio's Revenge*	
George Chapman	*Revenge*	
Fulke Greville	*Alaham* *Mustapha*	
Thomas Middleton	*Women Beware Women* *The Honest Whore*	
William Shakespeare	**Tragedies—** (a) **Early and Middle Tragedies** *Romeo and Juliet* *Timon of Athens* *Titus Andronicus*	

	(b) **Great Tragedies** *Hamlet* *Othello* *King Lear* *Macbeth* (c) **Roman Tragedies** *Julius Caesar* *Antony and Cleopatra* *Coriolanus* (d) **Historical Tragedies** *Henry VI* *Richard II* *Richard III* *Henry VIII* *Henry IV* *Henry V* *King John*	
James Shirley	*The Cardinal* *The Maid's Revenge* *The Traitor*	
John Dryden	*Tyrannic Love* *Conquest of Granada* *All for Love* *The Rival Ladies* *The Indian Emperor* *Aurangzeb* *Don Sebastian* *Cleomenes* *Love Triumphant*	All Heroic Plays
Joseph Addison	*Cato*	
John Galsworthy	*Justice* *Strife*	
T.S. Eliot	*Murder in the Cathedral*	

Some Important Melodramas and Their Authors

Dramatists	Titles of the Melodramas
John Fletcher	*The Maid's Tragedy*
John Webster	*The White Devil* *The Duchess of Malfi* *The Devil's Law Case*
John Ford	*The Broken Heart* *The Lover's Melancholy* *Love's Sacrifice*
Philip Massinger	*The City Madam* *The Duke of Milan*

Thomas Heywood	*A Woman Killed with Kindness* *The English Traveller* *The Captives*
Francis Beaumont	*A King and No King* *The Night of the Burning Pestle*

Some Important Tragi-Comedies and Their Authors

Dramatists	Titles of Tragi-Comedies
William Shakespeare	*The Merchant of Venice* *The Tempest* *The Winter's Tale* *Cymbeline* *Pericles*
Beaumont and Fletcher	*A King and No King*
John Fletcher	*The Faithful Shepherdess* *Philaster*
Philip Massinger	*A New Way to Pay Old Debts*

Some Important Romantic Comedies and Their Writers

Dramatists	Titles of Romantic Comedies
William Shakespeare	*Two Gentlemen of Verona* *The Merry Wives of Windsor* *Measure for Measure* *The Comedy of Errors* *Love's Labour's Lost* *The Taming of the Shrew* *All's Well that Ends Well* *A Mid-Summer Night's Dream* *The Merchant of Venice* *Much Ado About Nothing* *As You Like It* *Twelfth Night* *Romances* { *Cymbeline*, *Pericles*, *The Winter's Tale*, *The Tempest* }
John Lyly	*Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit* *Endymion*
Thomas Lodge	*Rosalynde*
Robert Greene	*Friar Bacon and Friar Bungey* *Orlando Furioso* *Pandosto*
George Peele	*Wily Beguiled* *The Wisdom of Doctor Doddy Poll*

Important Comedies of Humours and Their Authors

Dramatists	Titles
Ben Jonson	*Every Man in His Humour* *Every Man Out of His Humour* *The Magnetic Lady or Humour Reconciled* *Cynthia's Revels, Or the Fountain of Self-Love* *The Poetaster or His Arraignment* *The Alchemist* *Volpone or the Fox* *Bartholomew Fayre* *The Silent Women* *Sejanus His Fall* *Catline His Conspiracy* *The Devil as an Ass* *The Masque of Beauty*
George Chapman	*Humorous Day's Mirth* *Eastward Ho*
John Day	*Humour Out of Breath*
John Marston	*Malcontent*
Anonymous	*Every Woman in Her Humour*

Important Comedies of Manners and Sentimental Comedies and Their Authors

Dramatists	Title of the Play
John Dryden	*All for Love* *The Rival Ladies* *Tyrannic Love* *Love Triumphant*
George Farquhar	*The Recruiting Officer* *The Beaux Stratagem*
William Wycherley	*Love in Wood* *The Plain Dealer* *The Country Wife* *The Gentleman* *Dancing Master*
William Congreve	*The Way of the World* *The Old Bachelor* *The Double Dealer* *Love for Love* *The Mourning Bride*
John Vanbrugh	*The Relapse* *The Provoked Wife* *The Confederacy*

John Etherege	*The Comical Revenge* *She Would If She Could* *The Man of Mode*
Thomas Otway	*Orphan* *Venice Preserved* *Don Carlos* *Alcibiades*
Nathaniel Lee	*Nero* *The Rival Queens* *Sophonisba*

The Sentimantal Comedies

Oliver Goldsmith	*She Stoops to Conquer* *The Good-Natured Man*
Richard Sheridan	*The Rivals* *The School for Scandal*
Richard Steele	*The Funeral* *The Lying Lover* *The Tender Husband* *The Conscious Lovers*

Important Masques and Their Writers

Writer	Masque
Hall's Chronicle	*Masque inserted within the Chronicle*
Thomas Campion Campion and Francis Davison	*The Lord's Masque* *The Masque of Proteus*
Samuel Daniel	*Tethy's Festival* *Vision of the Twelve Goddesses*
Francis Beaumont	*The Masque of Flowers*
Ben Jonson	*Masque of Blackness* *Chloridia* *The Masque of Queens* *Hymenaei* *Love Freed from Ignorance* *Oberon the Fairy Prince* *Love Restored* *The Masque of Gypsies* *The Masque of Christmas* *Mercury Vindicated* *The Fortunate Isles*
John Milton	*Comus*
William Shakespeare	*Masque scenes in the following plays—* *The Winter's Tale* *The Tempest* *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Important Poetic Plays and Their Writers

Writer	Title of the Poetic Play
William Wordsworth	*The Borderers*
S.T. Coleridge	*Remorse* *A Christmas Tale*
Joanna Baillie	*Plays of The Passion (Containing about twenty-eight plays)*
Walpole	*Mysterious Mother*
George Colman	*The Surrender of Calais* *The Battle of Hexam* *The Iron Chest*
Robert Southey	*The Fall of Robespierre*
Walter Scott	*The House of Aspen* *Macduff's Cross or Holidon Hill*
Lord Byron	*Werner* *Manfred* *Marino Faliero* *Saradanapalus* *Cain* *The Deformed Transformed* *Heaven and Earth*
Keats	*Otho the Great*
Shelley	*The Cenci* *Prometheus Unbound* *Hellas* *Oedipus Tyrannus*
Miss Mitford	*Julian* *Rienzi*
Leigh Hunt	*The Legend of Florence*
Robert Browning	*Strafford* *Pippa Passes* *King Victor and King Charles* *The Return of the Druses* *Colombe's Birthday*
Tennyson	*Queen Mary* *The Falcon* *The Cup* *The Promise of May* *Harold* *Backet* *The Foresters*
Swinburne	*Rosamund and the Queen Mother* *Mary Smart* *Atlanta in Calydon*
Matthew Arnold	*Empedocles on Aetna*

Important Dramatic Monologues and Their Writers

Writers	Titles
Lord Tennyson	*Ulysses* *Maud : A Monodrama* *Tithonus* *Locksley Hall*
Robert Browning	*The Ring and the Book* (A series of ten Monologues) *Mr. Sludge the Medium* *Bishop Blougram's Apology* *Andrea del Sarto* *The Epistle of Karshish* *Men and Women* (A volume of several Monologues) *Rabbi Ben Ezra* *My Last Duchess* *The Bishop Orders His Tomb* *Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister* *Caliban upon Setebos* *The Last Ride Together* *Prospice* *Porphyria's Lover* *Evelyn Hope* *Fra Lippo Lippi*
T. S. Eliot	*The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*

Problem Plays : George Bernard Shaw

Titles of the Plays	Problems they deal with
Widowers' Houses	Plight of old men
Mrs. Warren's Profession	Problems of fallen women and prostitution
Arms and the Man	Futility of war and false glamour of soldiership
Caesar and Cleopatra	False concept of hero and hero-worship
Man and Superman	Satire on superman and romantic love
Apple Cart	Hollowness of Democracy
Getting Married	Family Problems
Misalliance	Maladjustment between husband and wife
The Doctor's Dilemma	Callousness of medical profession
John Bull's Other Island	Racial prejudices
The Devil's Disciple	Puritanical rituals and fanaticism
Major Barbara	Religious hypocrisy
The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet	Superstitions and fanaticism of religion
Man of Destiny	Hollowness of hero-worship
Heart-break House	Broken families
Overruled	Social inequalities
Androcles and the Lion	Religious persecution
Pygmalion	Phonetics and pronunciation

John Galsworthy

Titles of the Plays	Problems they deal with
The Strife	Labour and Capital conflict
The Silver Box	Inhuman system of law and justice
Justice	Inhuman system of legal justice and imprisonment
Loyalties	Conflict of loyalties to different persons or institutions
The Pigeon	Inhuman treatment in sheltor homes and shortcomings in the Poor Law
The Skin Game	Conflict between landed aristocracy and manufacturing class
Escape	Condition of prisoners after their release from the prison
The Eldest Son	Evil of illicit love
The Fugitive	Infidelity in wife and husband's relationship

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The *Miracle Plays* principally deal with the miracles performed by—
   (A) Magic (B) Supernatural powers
   (C) Saints and Sages (D) Personified Vices and Virtues
2. The *Mystery Plays* deal with—
   (A) The life and deeds of the saints (B) Biblical Themes
   (C) Heaven and Hell (D) Moral values
3. What is the most significant feature of the *Morality Plays* ?
   (A) They present Biblical figures
   (B) They present saints and sages
   (C) They present Vices and Virtues as personified figures
   (D) They symbolise Christian moral values
4. Why were the *Interludes* introduced ?
   (A) They had better theatrical effect
   (B) They pleased the common class of the spectators
   (C) They provided comic relief
   (D) They dealt with the real problems of life
5. Biblical themes were enacted in—
   (A) The Morality plays (B) The Mystery plays
   (C) The Miracle plays (D) The Interludes
6. The *Resurrection of Lazarus* was a very popular play in the fifteenth century. Was it a ?
   (A) Mystery Play (B) Morality Play (C) Miracle Play (D) An Interlude
7. *Everyman* was the most famous play of the 15th Century. It was a—
   (A) Morality Play (B) Mystery Play (C) Miracle Play (D) An Interlude
8. Virtues and Vices are personified in—
   (A) The Moralities (B) The Mysteries (C) The Miracles (D) The Interludes

9. There were four famous theatrical Cycles enacting the Morality Plays. One of the following four names given below is wrong. Which one ?
   (A) York Cycle (B) Towneley Cycle (C) Chester Cycle (D) Charles Cycle
10. John Heywood's *Interlude* entitled 4PP (or 4P's) caricatures four professionals whose professions begins with P. In the four professionals listed below, one is wrong. Which one ?
   (A) The Palmer (B) The Pardoner (C) The Piper (D) The Pedlar
11. What type of play is *Christ's Nativity* ?
   (A) A Miracle Play (B) A Mystery Play (C) A Morality Play (D) An Interlude
12. What is meant by *'Denouement'* ?
   (A) The ending of a comedy (B) The ending of a tragedy
   (C) The ending of a romance (D) The ending of a historical play
13. What is meant by 'Catastrophe' ?
   (A) The ending of a comedy (B) The ending of a tragedy
   (C) The ending of a tragi-comedy (D) The ending of a Farce
14. In some of the plays, an 'Epilogue' appears. At what stage of the plot does the Epilogue appear ?
   (A) In the beginning of the play
   (B) At the end of the play
   (C) At the end of the Third Act
   (D) At any stage where its presence is felt necessary
15. What is the function of the *Chorus* in a play ?
   (A) The Chorus explains the past and the future events in the play
   (B) The Chorus represents the views of the dramatist
   (C) The Chorus is a band of singers who sing
   (D) The Chorus comes to declare the ending of an Act
16. One of the following plays has a *Chorus* in it. Which one of the following ?
   (A) *As You Like It* (B) *Macbeth* (C) *King Lear* (D) *Doctor Faustus*
17. In one of the following plays the *Epilogue* appears. In which of the following ?
   (A) *As You Like It* (B) *Midsummer Night's Dream*
   (C) *Dr. Faustus* (D) *Hamlet*
18. A *'Soliloquy'* is defined as the 'loud thinking' of a character. Who can hear this 'loud thinking' ?
   (A) The character himself (B) The heroine of the play
   (C) The characters present on the stage (D) The whole audience.
19. One of the following types of the plays is not meant for acting. Which one of the following ?
   (A) A Romance (B) A Chronicle play
   (C) A Closet play (D) A Masque
20. How many Dramatic Unities were recommended by the Greeks ?
   (A) One central unity (B) Two dramatic unities
   (C) Three dramatic unities (D) No number fixed

21. How many constituent parts are there in a Tragedy according to Aristotle ?
(A) Four (B) Five (C) Six (D) Three

22. Which is supposed to be the first regular tragedy in English ?
(A) *Roister Doister* (B) *Gorboduc*
(C) *Morte de Arthur* (D) *Troylus and Cryseyde*

23. *Gorboduc* is written in collaboration by—
(A) Sackville and Heywood (B) Nicholas Uddal and Thomas Norton
(C) Thomas Norton and John Skelton (D) Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton

24. Who is the author of *The Spanish Tragedy* ?
(A) Thomas Lodge (B) George Peele (C) Thomas Kyd (D) Robert Greene

25. Which of the following plays is written by George Peele ?
(A) *The Wounds of Civil War* (B) *Jocasta*
(C) *Titus Andronicus* (D) *The Spanish Tragedy*

26. One of the following dramatists does not belong to the group of University Wits. Mark him out—
(A) Marlowe (B) John Webster (C) George Peele (D) Thomas Kyd

27. One of the following dramatists has written only tragedies. Mark him out—
(A) Ben Jonson (B) Marlowe (C) John Webster (D) John Ford

28. Which is supposed to be the first regular Comedy in English ?
(A) *Jocasta* (B) *The English Traveller*
(C) *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (D) *Roister Doister*

29. The first tragedy *Gorboduc* was later given the title—
(A) *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (B) *Endymion*
(C) *Corpus Christi* (D) *Ferrex and Porrex*

30. In which year was the *Globe Theatre* built ?
(A) 1588 (B) 1598 (C) 1594 (D) 1599

31. How many plays did Shakespeare write in all ?
(A) 36 (B) 37 (C) 38 (D) 39

32. Who is the author of *The Spanish Tragedy* ?
(A) George Peele (B) Thomas Kyd
(C) Christopher Marlowe (D) Robert Greene

33. Who is the author of *King Edward I* ?
(A) George Peele (B) Christopher Marlowe
(C) Thomas Kyd (D) Thomas Lodge

34. Who is the author of *Edward II* ?
(A) Thomas Lodge (B) George Peele
(C) Thomas Kyd (D) Christopher Marlowe

35. "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships" ? In which play does this line occur ?
(A) Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* (B) Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*
(C) Webster's *Duchess of Malfi* (D) John Ford's *The Broken Heart*

36. "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships ?"
Whose face is referred to in this line ?
(A) Cleopatra's (B) Helen's (C) Delilah's (D) Juliet's

37. Who is the author of the first regular comedy *Roister Doister* in English ?
(A) Nicholas Udall (B) Thomas Sackville
(C) Lord Buckhurst (D) Thomas Norton

38. Who said, "Shakespeare has only heroines and no heroes" ?
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Ruskin (D) Dryden

39. "Others abide our question. Thou art free.
We ask and ask—thou smilest and art still,
Out-topping knowledge."
These lines are written about Shakespeare. Who has written them ?
(A) Dryden (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Shelley (D) Dr. Johnson

40. Shakespeare is called 'The Bard of Avon'. Why is he so called ?
(A) 'Avon' was the surname of his family
(B) 'Avon' was the name of the town where he was born
(C) 'Avon' was the title conferred upon him by Queen Elizabeth.
(D) Shakespeare was born at Stratford which was situated on the banks of the river 'Avon'

41. "We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."
Who speaks these lines ?
(A) Hamlet (B) Polonius (C) Brutus (D) Prospero

42. "Life is a tale, told by an idiot,
Full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."
In which play do these lines occur ?
(A) *Julius Caesar* (B) *Hamlet* (C) *Macbeth* (D) *Richard II*

43. "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more."
In which play do these lines occur ?
(A) *Tempest* (B) *King Lear* (C) *Macbeth* (D) *Hamlet*

44. "Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan often loses both itself and friend."
Who speaks these lines ?
(A) Polonius (B) Horatio (C) Laertes (D) Prospero

45. "Frailty, thy name is woman." Who says this ?
(A) Hamlet (B) Othello (C) King Lear (D) Macbeth

46. For what is the phrase 'The Mousetrap' used by Shakespeare in *Hamlet* ?
(A) Hamlet's tragic flaw (B) The Ghost of Hamlet's father
(C) The play within the play (D) Hamlet's conscience

47. "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact."
In which play do these lines occur ?
(A) *As You Like It* (B) *Much Ado About Nothing*
(C) *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (D) *Twelfth Night*

48. "This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise"
These highly patriotic lines are spoken by—
(A) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (B) Richard II
(C) Henry IV (D) Henry VI

49. In *Romeo and Juliet,* Romeo belongs to the family of Montague. To which family does Juliet belong ?
(A) Lancaster (B) Calpurnia (C) Capulet (D) Leicester

50. What is the 'fatal flaw' in the character of Macbeth ?
(A) His desire for fame (B) His vaulting ambition
(C) His faith in the witches (D) His submission to his wife.

51. Who was Titus Andronicus ?
(A) An Athenian (B) A Roman Noble (C) Emperor of Rome (D) A legendary hero

52. What is the name of the Villain in *Othello* ?
(A) Iago (B) Oswald (C) Sebastian (D) Caliban

53. Who is the leader of the conspirators in *Julius Caesar* ?
(A) Casca (B) Cassius (C) Antony (D) Brutus

54. Who is the author of *A Woman Killed with Kindness* ?
(A) John Ford (B) John Marston (C) Thomas Heywood (D) Francis Beaumont

55. What is the name of the villain in the *Duchess of Malfi* ?
(A) Antonio (B) Bosola (C) Ferdinand (D) Cardinal

56. 'Here lies she whom her husband's kindness killed'. What is the name of the husband who killed her ?
(A) Master Malby (B) Master Cranwell (C) Master Wendoll (D) Master Frankford

57. "My trade is to flatter the dead, not the living;
I am a tomb-maker."
Who says this in *The Duchess of Malfi* ?
(A) Ferdinand (B) Cardinal (C) Bosola (D) Delio

58. Name the woman whom Samson Agonistes loved and who betrayed him in Milton's play *Samson Agonistes*.
(A) Helen (B) Delilah (C) Prosperpine (D) Diana

59. Dryden's plays in general are called—
(A) Horror Plays (B) Heroic Plays (C) Revenge Plays (D) Restoration Plays

60. Dryden has written a play on a Mughal Emperor. What is the name of the Emperor on whom he has written the play ?
(A) Shahjahan (B) Aurangzebe (C) Bahadur Shah (D) Akbar

61. Addison's tragedy *Cato* has been called—
(A) The last of the Elizabethan tragedy (B) The tomb of the Heroic plays
(C) The grave of English tragedy (D) The burial of classical tragedy

62. What is a Melodramatic play ?
(A) A play which has predominance of pity
(B) A play which has predominance of violence and heinous crimes
(C) A play which has boisterous laughter
(D) A play in which the hero is a villain

63. Which of the following plays of Marlowe has the maximum number of melodramatic scenes ?
(A) *Tamburlaine the Great* (B) *Doctor Faustus*
(C) *The Jew of Malta* (D) *Edward II*

64. Which of the following dramatists is a writer of Melodramas ?
(A) George Etheredge (B) William Congreve
(C) John Webster (D) William Wycherley

65. Which of the following plays is a Melodrama ?
(A) *She Would if She Could* (B) *The Rival Queens*
(C) *The Way of the World* (D) *The White Devil*

66. In which of the following plays does Bosola appear as a villain ?
(A) *The Duchess of Malfi* (B) *The Maid's Tragedy*
(C) *The White Devil* (D) *A Woman Killed with Kindness*

67. Who is the author of *The Maid's Tragedy* ?
(A) John Ford (B) John Webster (C) John Fletcher (D) Thomas Heywood

68. One of the following plays is not written by Thomas Heywood. Mark it out—
(A) *A Woman Killed with Kindness* (B) *The English Traveller*
(C) *The Duchess of Malfi* (D) *The Captives*

69. Who is the author of *The Duchess of Malfi* ?
(A) John Webster (B) John Ford (C) Philip Massinger (D) James Shirley

70. Which of the following plays is not written by John Webster ?
(A) *The Duchess of Malfi* (B) *The Devil's Law Case*
(C) *The Lover's Melancholy* (D) *The White Devil*

71. Who is the author of *The Night of the Burning Pestle* ?
(A) Francis Beaumont (B) Thomas Heywood
(C) John Ford (D) John Fletcher

72. In which of the following plays does Lysippus appear as a leading character ?
(A) *The Maid's Tragedy* (B) *A Woman Killed with Kindness*
(C) *The White Devil* (D) *'Tis Pity She's a Whore*

73. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare is a tragi-comedy ?
(A) *Romeo and Juliet* (B) *Antony and Cleopatra*
(C) *Cymbeline* (D) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

74. Whose wit turns the tragic tale of *The Merchant of Venice* into a comedy ?
(A) The Judge from Venice (B) Jessica
(C) Nerissa (D) Portia

75. Whose wit gives to *The Winter's Tale* a happy ending ?
(A) Perdita (B) Paulina (C) Emilia (D) Hermione

76. Imogen is the heroine of one of the following plays. Of which play ?
(A) *The Tempest* (B) *The Winter's Tale*
(C) *Cymbeline* (D) *The Maid's Tragedy*

77. Ariel turns one of the following tragic plays into a comedy. Which of these plays ?
(A) *The Tempest* (B) *The Winter's Tale*
(C) *Pericles* (D) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

78. One of the following plays is a tragi-comedy. Mark it out—
(A) *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (B) *Twelfth Night*
(C) *Philaster* (D) *A Woman Killed with Kindness*

79. Who is the author of *The Faithful Shepherdess* ?
(A) Beaumont (B) Philip Massinger (C) John Fletcher (D) Marlowe

80. "Never was a war did cease
Ere bloody hands were washed with such a peace."
These are the concluding lines of a tragi-comedy by Shakespeare. Which of these ?
(A) *The Merchant of Venice* (B) *Cymbeline*
(C) *The Winter's Tale* (D) *As You Like It*

81. Who is the author of *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungey* ?
(A) Thomas Nash (B) John Lyly (C) Robert Greene (D) Thomas Lodge

82. Ben Jonson's comedies are called 'Comedies of Humour'. Why are they so called ?
(A) They are highly humorous comedies
(B) Each of them deals with a particular 'Humour' in the human nature
(C) He was the first writer of really humorous comedies
(D) To distinguish his really humorous comedies from the Farces

83. Viola is the heroine of one of the following comedies of Shakespeare. Of which comedy ?
(A) *All's Well that Ends Well* (B) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
(C) *Twelfth Night* (D) *As You Like It*

84. Titania, the Queen of the Fairies, appears in—
(A) *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (B) *The Tempest*
(C) *As You Like It* (D) *Much Ado About Night*

85. Shakespeare gives an alternative title *'What You Will'* to one of his comedies. To which of the following comedies ?
(A) *All's Well That Ends Well* (B) *As You Like It*
(C) *Twelfth Night* (D) *Much Ado About Nothing*

86. Bottom is an important rustic character in one of the following comedies. In which one ?
(A) *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (B) *Love's Labour's Lost*
(C) *All's Well That Ends Well* (D) *The Tempest*

87. Through whose tricks Hermia and Helena are reconciled to their true lovers Lysander and Demetrius in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* ?
(A) Oberon, King of Fairies (B) Titania, Queen of Fairies
(C) Puck, attendant on the Fairies (D) Bottom the Weaver

88. In which play is there a 'Casket Scene' ?
(A) *Twelfth Night* (B) *The Merchant of Venice*
(C) *The Winter's Tale* (D) *The Tempest*

89. "If music be the food of love, play on,
Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting
The appetite may sicken and so die."
Which of the following plays of Shakespeare begins with these lines ?
(A) *Twelfth Night* (B) *As You Like It*
(C) *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (D) *Much Ado About Nothing*

90. "Under the greenwood tree;
Who loves to lie with me,
Come hither, come hither, come hither."
In which of the following comedies does this song appear ?
(A) *Love's Labour's Lost* (B) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
(C) *Twelfth Night* (D) *As You Like It*

91. "This rough magic;
Here I abjure……
…… I will break my staff;
Bury it certain fathoms in the earth,
……;
I'll drown my book."
Who speaks these words ?
(A) Oberon (B) Doctor Faustus (C) Prospero (D) Puck

92. Who is Caliban ?
(A) A fairy (B) An angel (C) A monster (D) A pastoral spirit

93. What is Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis* ?
(A) A love comedy (B) A romance (C) A narrative poem (D) A lyrical play

94. Who is the author of the play *Rosalynde* ?
(A) Marlowe (B) Thomas Lodge (C) John Lyly (D) Robert Greene

95. One of the following playwrights was not Shakespeare's contemporary. Identify him—
(A) Marlowe (B) Thomas Lodge (C) John Lyly (D) John Vanbrugh

96. Florizel and Perdita appear as a pair of lover and beloved in one of the following plays. In which play ?
(A) *Cymbeline* (B) *The Tempest* (C) *The Winter's Tale* (D) *Pericles*

97. Which was the last play written by Shakespeare ?
(A) *Cymbeline* (B) *The Tempest* (C) *The Winter's Tale* (D) *Pericles*

98. "Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes.''
Who speaks these words ?
(A) Bottom (B) Ariel (C) Caliban (D) Touchstone

99. "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all compact."
In which play do these lines occur ?
(A) *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (B) *Pericles*
(C) *The Merchant of Venice* (D) *The Tempest*

100. Who is the author of *Wily Beguiled* ?
(A) Thomas Lodge (B) George Peele (C) Robert Greene (D) John Lyly

101. In which play do Hero and Beatrice appear as two heroines ?
(A) *Love's Labour's Lost* (B) *Measure for Measure*
(C) *As You Like It* (D) *Much Ado About Nothing*

102. Who is the author of the play *Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit* ?
(A) Robert Greene (B) John Lyly (C) Thomas Lodge (D) George Peele

103. Who is the most important author of the Comedy of Humours ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) George Chapman (C) John Marston (D) John Day

104. One of the following Comedies of Humours is not written by Ben Jonson. Which one ?
(A) *Every Man in His Humour* (B) *Every Man Out of His Humour*
(C) *Humour Out of Breath* (D) *The Magnetic Lady or Humours Reconciled*

105. Which of the following comedies is written by Ben Jonson ?
(A) *Every Woman in Her Humour* (B) *Humour Out of Breath*
(C) *Malcontent* (D) *The Alchemist*

106. Who is the author of the play *Humorous Day's Mirth* ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) John Marston (C) George Chapman (D) John Day

107. Who is the author of *Humour Out of Breath* ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) John Day (C) George Chapman (D) John Marston

108. The author of one of the following Humour Comedies is not known. Of which one ?
(A) *Every Man in His Humour* (B) *Every Woman in Her Humour*
(C) *Every Man Out of His Humour* (D) *Humour Out of Breath*

109. According to classical concept, how many Humours are there in human physiology ?
(A) Two (B) Four (C) Six (D) Eight

110. What kind of temperament is produced by the excess of the Humour of Blood ?
(A) Cheerfulness (B) Melancholy (C) Anger (D) Calm

111. The excess of Phlegm makes a man excessively—
(A) Calm (B) Irritable (C) Melancholy (D) Cheerful

112. Whom does Ben Jonson ridicule in his play *The Poetaster* ?
(A) The playwrights who wrote Humour Comedies after his style
(B) The poets who posed to be critics also
(C) The inferior poets of his day
(D) The poets who tried to write plays also.

113. In which comedy of Ben Jonson, Bobadil appears as a character ?
(A) *Every Man in His Humour* (B) *Every Man Out of His Humour*
(C) *The Alchemist* (D) *Volpone or the Fox*

114. Mosca is an important character in Ben Jonson's—
(A) *Volpone or the Fox* (B) *The Alchemist* (C) *Sejanus* (D) *The Poetaster*

115. Who is the author of *Eastward Ho* ?
(A) John Day (B) George Chapman (C) John Marston (D) Ben Jonson

116. Dryden's *All for Love* is based on—
(A) *Samson Agonistes* (B) *Romeo and Juliet*
(C) *Caesar and Cleopatra* (D) *Antony and Cleopatra*

117. One of the following plays is written by Dryden. Which one ?
(A) *The Rival Ladies* (B) *The Rival Queens* (C) *The Rivals* (D) *Love for Love*

118. Who is the author of the play *Venice Preserved* ?
(A) Thomas Otway (B) George Farquhar
(C) William Congreve (D) William Wycherley

119. Which of the following plays is written by William Congreve ?
(A) *She Would If She Could* (B) *Love in Wood*
(C) *The Way of the World* (D) *The Provoked Wife*

120. Which of the following plays is written by William Wycherley ?
(A) *Love for Love* (B) *The Relapse*
(C) *The Country Wife* (D) *The Comical Revenge or Love in a Tub*

121. One of the following Restoration playwrights gave a happy ending to Shakespeare's *King Lear*. Identify the playwright—
(A) Thomas Otway (B) Nathaniel Lee (C) Nahun Tate (D) George Farquhar

122. Nahun Tate gave a happy ending to Shakespeare's *King Lear*. How does the play end in Tate's version ?
(A) Cordelia does not die
(B) Lear does not die
(C) Cordelia marries Edgar
(D) The three sisters are united and patronise Lear

123. Zimri, Duke of Buckingham, is a character that appears in Dryden's—
(A) *MacFlecknoe* (B) *Absolem and Achitophel*
(C) *The Medal* (D) *The Rehearsal*

124. Who is the author of the play, *The School for Scandal* ?
(A) Richardson (B) William Congreve
(C) Sheridan (D) Goldsmith

125. Dryden's *MacFlecknoe* is a satire on—
(A) Thomas Otway (B) Congreve (C) Shadwell (D) Wycherley

126. Who stoops to conquer in Goldsmith's play *She Stoops to Conquer* ?
(A) Miss Hardcastle (B) Miss Neville (C) Mrs. Hardcastle (D) Miss Barmaid

127. 'Malapropism' has become a popular term on account of Mrs. Malaprop's—
(A) Funny dress (B) Her peculiar mannerisms
(C) Her outrage on language (D) Her foolish desire for dominance

128. Lydia and Julia make a pair of two heroines in—
(A) *She Stoops to Conquer* (B) *The Rivals*
(C) *The Rival Queens* (D) *The Rival Ladies*

129. Tony Lumpkin is a very mischievous and funny character. In which play does he appear ?
(A) *The Way of the World* (B) *The Rivals*
(C) *She Stoops to Conquer* (D) *The Rival Ladies*

130. Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* is a very powerful—
(A) Political satire (B) Social satire (C) Religious satire (D) Personal satire

131. Would you call *She Stoops to Conquer* ?
(A) A Comedy of Manners (B) A Sentimental Comedy
(C) A Comedy of Intrigue (D) A Love Comedy

132. *She Would If She Could* by George Etherege was a very popular comedy. It was written in—
(A) Blank Verse (B) Heroic Couplets
(C) Prose (D) Mixture of prose and verse

133. Who wrote *The Plain Dealer* ?
(A) Farquhar (B) Otway (C) Congreve (D) Wycherley

134. Who is the author of *Comical Revenge* ?
(A) Otway (B) Etherege (C) Sheridan (D) Goldsmith

135. *The Private Secretary* is a full-length farcical play. Who is its author ?
(A) Brandon Thomas (B) Charles Hawtrey
(C) Duke of Buckingham (D) G.B. Shaw

136. Who wrote *Charley's Aunt*, a farcical play ?
(A) Branden Thomas (B) Charles Hawtrey (C) Charlie Chaplin (D) W.C. Fields

137. The Duke of Buckingham wrote a very popular farcical play. Which of the following ?
(A) *Charley's Aunt* (B) *The Private Secretary*
(C) *The Rehearsal* (D) *The Philanderer*

138. The play *Androcles and the Lion* has a very farcical scene in it. Who is the author of this play ?
(A) Goldsmith (B) Richard Steele (C) G.B. Shaw (D) John Marston

139. One of the following plays of G.B. Shaw has a farcical scene in it. Which one ?
(A) *Arms and the Man* (B) *Widowers' Houses*
(C) *The Philanderer* (D) *The Apple Cart*

140. One of the following plays of Shakespeare has a farcical scene in it. Which one ?
(A) *Twelfth Night* (B) *The Taming of the Shrew*
(C) *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (D) *As You Like It*

141. Which is believed to be the earliest Masque written in English ?
(A) Campion's *The Lord's Masque* (B) Masque in Hall's *Chronicle*
(C) Daniel's *Vision of the Twelve Goddesses* (D) Ben Jonson's *Masque of Queens*

142. Who is the greatest writer of *Masques* in English ?
(A) Shakespeare (B) Milton (C) Ben Jonson (D) Daniel

143. Who is the author of the *Masque of Flowers* ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) Samuel Daniel (C) John Milton (D) Francis Beaumont

144. Who is the author of the *Masque of Blackness* ?
(A) Samuel Daniel (B) Ben Jonson (C) Francis Beaumont (D) Hall

145. Who is the author of the *Masque of Gypsies* ?
(A) Francis Beaumont (B) Samuel Daniel (C) Ben Jonson (D) Milton

146. In Milton's famous *Masque of Comus,* an important character is Circe. Who is Circe ?
(A) The beloved of Comus (B) The mother of Comus
(C) The Queen of fairies (D) The Pastoral goddess

147. Milton borrowed the theme for *Comus* from—
(A) Homer's *Iliad* (B) Homer's *Odyssey*
(C) Virgil's *Aeneid* (D) Spenser's *Faerie Queene*

148. Which of the following Masques was written by Ben Jonson ?
(A) *The Masque of Flowers* (B) *Tethy's Festival*
(C) *The Lord's Masque* (D) *The Masque of Queens*

149. Which of the following Masques was not written by Ben Jonson ?
(A) *Vision of the Twelve Goddesses* (B) *The Masque of Gypsies*
(C) *Oberon the Fairy Prince* (D) *The Masque of Christmas*

150. There is a *Masque* within Shakespeare's play *The Tempest*. What occasion does this Masque celebrate ?
(A) Prospero's safe landing on the Island (B) The wedding of Ferdinand and Miranda
(C) The wedding of Ariel and Ceres (D) The wedding of King Alonso's daughter

151. There is a Masque in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*. Who are the dancers in this Masque ?
(A) Lords and Ladies (B) Fairies and Nymphs
(C) Shepherds and Shepherdesses (D) Fauns and Satyrs

152. Why is a Poetic Play so called ?
(A) Because it is written in verse
(B) Because it is written only by a poet
(C) Because it is meant to be read as a poem, and not meant to be acted
(D) Because it has a high poetic imagery

153. Why is a Poetic Play also called a Closet Play ?
(A) Because it is a closed play
(B) Because it can be read and enjoyed in a closet without any company
(C) Because it is very short
(D) Because it can be acted privately in one's own house

154. In which literary Age did Poetic plays become popular ?
(A) In the Elizabethan and Caroline Age (B) In the Augustan and Restoration Age
(C) In the Romantic and Victorian Age (D) In the Modern Age

155. Who is the author of the Poetic play *Borderers* ?
(A) Wordsworth (B) Shelley (C) Keats (D) Byron

156. One of the following plays is written by Byron. Which of the following ?
(A) *The Fall of Robespierre* (B) *Remorse*
(C) *Manfred* (D) *Otho, the Great*

157. The Poetic play *Cenci* is written by—
(A) Shelley (B) Keats (C) Wordsworth (D) Tennyson

158. One of the following plays is written by Shelley. Which of the following ?
(A) *Otho, the Great* (B) *Prometheus Unbound* (C) *Manfred* (D) *Remorse*

159. Tennyson wrote one of the following plays. Which of the following ?
(A) *Pippa Passes* (B) *Oedipus Tyrannus* (C) *Atlanta in Calydon* (D) *Queen Mary*

160. Who is the author of *The Fall of Robespierre* ?
(A) John Keats (B) Robert Southey (C) Swinburne (D) Leigh Hunt

161. *Empedocles on Aetna* is written by—
(A) Swinburne (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Tennyson (D) Byron

162. Coleridge's *A Christmas Tale* is written in imitation of one of Shakespeare's Romances. Which of the following ?
(A) *The Tempest* (B) *The Winter's Tale* (C) *Pericles* (D) *Cymbeline*

163. Shelley took the theme for his *Prometheus Unbound* from a play on the same theme written by a Greek dramatist. Who was that Greek dramatist ?
(A) Sophocles (B) Euripides (C) Aeschylus (D) None of these

164. *Atlanta in Calydon* is written by—
(A) Swinburne (B) Leigh Hunt (C) Miss Mitford (D) Tennyson

165. Who is the author of the play *The Promise of May* ?
(A) Tennyson (B) Browning (C) Swinburne (D) Leigh Hunt

166. Which of the following dramatic monologues is written by Tennyson ?
(A) *Prospice* (B) *Evelyn Hope* (C) *Tithonus* (D) *Bishop Blougram's Apology*

167. Which of the following Dramatic Monologues is writen by Browning ?
(A) *Andrea del Sarto* (B) *Maud* (C) *Locksley Hall* (D) *Ulysses*

168. Who is the author of *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* ?
(A) Tennyson (B) Browning (C) T. S. Eliot (D) Swinburne

169. Who was Andrea Del Sarto on whom Browning has written a dramatic monologue ?
(A) A renowned painter (B) A renowned musician
(C) A renowned sculptor (D) A renowned architect

170. Who was Fra Lippo Lippi on whom Browning has written a dramatic monologue ?
(A) A renowned artisan (B) A renowned sculptor
(C) A renowned painter (D) A renowned actor

171. Who was Rabbi Ben Ezra ?
(A) He was a real Jewish scholar
(B) He was a renowned Roman Catholic Priest
(C) He was a great Greek Philosopher
(D) He was a great theologian of Persia

172. From where did Browning get the idea for the title of his monologue *Caliban upon Setebos* ?
(A) The Concept of Early Man (B) Darwin's Theory of Evolution
(C) Shakespeare's *Tempest* (D) Shaw's *Man and Superman*

173. What is the central theme of *Bishop Blougram's Apology* ?
(A) Satire on Anglican Church (B) Satire on Roman Catholic Faith
(C) Satire on the Pope of Rome (D) Defence of Roman Catholic Faith

174. 'Who knows the world may end tonight ?'
This highly striking line is quoted from—
(A) *Rabbi Ben Ezra* (B) *Evelyn Hope*
(C) *The Last Ride Together* (D) *Ulysses*

175. "Through worlds I shall traverse not a few;
Much is to learn, much to forget
Ere the time be come for taking you."
From which dramatic Monologue are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Ulysses* (B) *Evelyne Hope*
(C) *Love Song of Alfred Prufrock* (D) *Maud*

176. "Grow old along with me !
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made."
From which Dramatic Monologue are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Ulysses* (B) *The Bishop Orders His Tomb*
(C) *Prospice* (D) *Rabbi Ben Ezra*

177. "Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."
From which Dramatic Monologue are these lines quoted ?
(A) *My Last Duchess* (B) *Evelyne Hope*
(C) *Ulysses* (D) *Rabbi Ben Ezra*

178. "O Thou soul of my soul ! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest."
Whom does Browning address in these lines ?
(A) His beloved whom he could not marry (B) His wife Elizabeth Barrett Browning
(C) His sister who died young (D) An imaginary heroine of the poem

179. "Fail I alone, in words and deeds ?
Why ? all men strive and who succeeds ?"
From which Monologue are these lines quoted ?
(A) *The Last Ride Together* (B) *Andrea del Sarto*
(C) *Rabbi Ben Ezra* (D) *Ulysses*

180. One of the following plays of Shaw is not a Problem play. Which of these ?
(A) *Widowers' Houses* (B) *The Doctor's Dilemma*
(C) *St. Joan* (D) *Caesar and Cleopatra*

181. The tragic plays of Galsworthy are—
(A) Lyrical tragedies (B) Political tragedies
(C) Social tragedies (D) Psychological tragedies

182. T. S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral* is a—
(A) Poetic play (B) Classical play (C) Romantic play (D) Problem play

183. What is the central theme of George Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman* ?
(A) Man's evolution into superman (B) The exposition of the latent faculties of man
(C) A woman's search for a fitting man (D) Godly spark in man

184. The phrase 'Don Juan in Hell' occurs in Shaw's—
(A) *St. Joan* (B) *Man and Superman*
(C) *Back to Methuselah* (D) *Caesar and Cleopatra*

185. The central theme of Galsworthy's *Strife* is—
(A) An individual in conflict with society
(B) Labour and capital conflict
(C) An individual in conflict with the system of law and justice
(D) Man in conflict with Nature

186. "The Law is what it is—a majestic edifice, sheltering all of us, each stone of which rests on another."
In which play of Galsworthy do these lines occur ?
(A) *The Silver Box* (B) *Strife* (C) *Justice* (D) *Loyalties*

187. What problem is taken up by Shaw in his play *The Apple Cart* ?
(A) The problem of fruit sellers
(B) The problem of cart-drivers
(C) The problem of social maladjustment
(D) The problems coming up in the working of democracy

188. Shaw's *Man of Destiny* is a satire on—
(A) Hero-worship (B) Dependence on fate
(C) Human ambitions (D) Desire for fame

189. What is the problem taken up by Galsworthy in his play *The Silver Box* ?
(A) Vanity of the rich classes (B) Weakness for gold and silver
(C) Flaw in the system of law and justice (D) Problem of theft in rich families

190. "But in those four minutes the boy before you has slipped through a door, hardly opened, into that great cage, which never again quite lets a man go—the cage of the law."
From which of Galsworthy's plays have these lines been quoted ?
(A) *Justice* (B) *The Silver Box* (C) *Escape* (D) *The Fugitive*

191. Which of the following plays of Shaw exposes the false glamour of soldiership ?
(A) *Arms and the Man* (B) *Major Barbara*
(C) *Caesar and Cleopatra* (D) *Man and Superman*

192. Which of the following plays of Shaw ridicules religious persecution ?
(A) *Pygmalion* (B) *Major Barbara*
(C) *The Devil's Disciple* (D) *Misalliance*

193. *John Bull's Other Island* deals with the problem of—
(A) Religious discrimination (B) Indians settled in England
(C) Racial prejudices (D) Broken families

194. *The Doctor's Dilemma* deals with the problem of—
(A) The difficulties faced by the doctors
(B) Lack of facilities for proper training to the doctors
(C) Callousness of medical profession
(D) Patients' rude behaviour with the doctors

195. *Widowers' Houses* deals with the problem of—
(A) The plight of old men
(B) The plight of widows
(C) The plight of orphans
(D) The plight of the dwellers in shelter homes

196. *Riders to the Sea* is a very popular One-Act tragedy. Who is its author ?
(A) Chekhov (B) Miles Malleson (C) J. M. Synge (D) Edward Percy

197. *The Dear Departed* is a very popular One-Act play written by Stanley Houghton. What type of play is it ?
(A) A humorous comedy (B) A tragic play
(C) A play of mourning (D) A love romance

198. Who is the author of the popular One-Act play *A Night at an Inn* ?
(A) Stanley Houghton (B) Lord Dunsany
(C) Chekhov (D) Edward Percy

199. What is the central thought of G.B. Shaw's play *Augustus Does His Bit* ?
(A) Anti-War ideology (B) War against the capitalist class
(C) Defence of the labour class (D) Socialistic ideology

200. What kind of play is *Mr. Sampson* by Charles Lee ?
(A) An emotional tragedy (B) A melodramatic tragedy
(C) A delightful comedy (D) A satirical comedy

ANSWERS

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (D)	10. (C)
11. (B)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (A)	16. (D)	17. (A)	18. (D)	19. (C)	20. (C)
21. (C)	22. (B)	23. (D)	24. (C)	25. (C)	26. (B)	27. (B)	28. (D)	29. (D)	30. (D)
31. (B)	32. (B)	33. (A)	34. (D)	35. (B)	36. (B)	37. (A)	38. (C)	39. (B)	40. (D)
41. (D)	42. (C)	43. (C)	44. (A)	45. (A)	46. (C)	47. (C)	48. (A)	49. (C)	50. (B)
51. (B)	52. (A)	53. (D)	54. (C)	55. (B)	56. (D)	57. (C)	58. (B)	59. (B)	60. (B)
61. (C)	62. (B)	63. (A)	64. (C)	65. (D)	66. (A)	67. (C)	68. (C)	69. (A)	70. (C)
71. (A)	72. (A)	73. (C)	74. (D)	75. (B)	76. (C)	77. (A)	78. (C)	79. (C)	80. (B)
81. (C)	82. (B)	83. (C)	84. (A)	85. (C)	86. (A)	87. (C)	88. (B)	89. (A)	90. (D)
91. (C)	92. (C)	93. (C)	94. (B)	95. (D)	96. (C)	97. (B)	98. (B)	99. (A)	100. (B)
101. (D)	102. (B)	103. (A)	104. (C)	105. (D)	106. (C)	107. (B)	108. (B)	109. (B)	110. (A)
111. (A)	112. (C)	113. (A)	114. (A)	115. (B)	116. (D)	117. (A)	118. (A)	119. (C)	120. (C)
121. (C)	122. (C)	123. (B)	124. (C)	125. (C)	126. (A)	127. (C)	128. (B)	129. (C)	130. (A)
131. (B)	132. (C)	133. (D)	134. (B)	135. (B)	136. (A)	137. (C)	138. (C)	139. (A)	140. (B)
141. (B)	142. (C)	143. (D)	144. (B)	145. (C)	146. (B)	147. (B)	148. (D)	149. (A)	150. (B)
151. (D)	152. (C)	153. (B)	154. (C)	155. (A)	156. (C)	157. (A)	158. (B)	159. (D)	160. (B)
161. (B)	162. (B)	163. (C)	164. (A)	165. (A)	166. (C)	167. (A)	168. (C)	169. (A)	170. (C)
171. (A)	172. (C)	173. (B)	174. (C)	175. (B)	176. (D)	177. (C)	178. (B)	179. (A)	180. (C)
181. (C)	182. (A)	183. (C)	184. (B)	185. (B)	186. (C)	187. (D)	188. (A)	189. (C)	190. (A)
191. (A)	192. (B)	193. (C)	194. (C)	195. (A)	196. (C)	197. (A)	198. (B)	199. (A)	200. (C)

Section 5
Prose and Its Major Forms

The following are the Major Forms of Prose :

1. Long Prose-Works
2. The Essay
3. The Periodical Journals
4. The Biography
5. The Autobiography
6. The Memoirs

The Great Prose Works and Their Authors are listed below :

Authors	Their Prose Works
Sir Thomas Malory	*Morte d' Arthur*
Chaucer	*The Treatise on the Astrolabe*
Wyclif	*The Bible*
Roger Ascham	*The School Master*
Raphael Holinshed	*Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland*
Richard Hooker	*Ecclesiastical Polity*
Robert Burton	*The Anatomy of Melancholy*
Francis Bacon	*The New Atlantis* *Novum Organum*
Sir Thomas Browne	*Religio Medici* *Vulgar Errors* *Hydrotaphia or Urn Burial* *Christian Morals*
Thomas Hobbes	*Leviathan*
Geremy Taylor	*Holy Living* *Holy Dying*
Thomas Fuller	*The Church History of England* *The Worthies of England*
Milton	*Areopagitica*

John Locke	*Essay on the Human Understanding* *Treatise on Government* *Thoughts on Education*
Abraham Cowley	*Concerning the Government of Cromwell*
Jonathan Swift	*The Battle of the Books* *The Tale of a Tub*
John Arbuthnot	*History of John Bull*
Joseph Butler	*Analogy of Religion*
George Berkeley	*Principles of Human Knowledge*
David Hume	*History of England*
Robertson	*History of Scotland*
Edward Gibbon	*Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
Edmund Burke	*On American Taxation* *On Conciliation with America*
William Godwin	*Political Justice*
Savage Landor	*Imaginary Conversations*
Thomas Carlyle	*Heroes and Hero-Worship* *Sartor Resartus* *French Revolution* *Past and Present*
Walter Pater	*Renaissance*
John Ruskin	*The Modern Painters* *The Stones of Venice* *Unto this Last* *Sesame and Lilies*
Matthew Arnold	*Culture and Anarchy* *Literature and Dogma* *God and the Bible*
R. L. Stevenson	*Travels with a Donkey* *Virginibus Puerisque*
T. S. Eliot	*The Idea of a Christian Society* *What is a Classic ?* *Points of View*
James Joyce	*Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*
F. R. Leavis	*Education and the University*
E. M. Forster	*Two Cheers for Democracy*

Important Series or Volumes of Essays and Their Authors

Authors	Series or Volumes of Essays
Francis Bacon	*Essays, or Counsels Civil or Moral in three editions—* *1597 Edition—10 Essays* *1612 Edition—38 Essays* *1625 Edition—58 Essays*
Ben Jonson	*Timber, or Discoveries (171 in number)*
Thomas Dekker	*Bellman of London* *(Character-sketches)*
Joseph Hall	*Characters of Virtues and Vices*
Thomas Overbury	*Characters*
Geffray Mynshull	*Essays and Characters of a Prison and Prisoners*
Sir Thomas Browne	*Miscellany Tracts and Miscellanies*
Abraham Cowley	*Essays*
John Milton	*Tracts*
Daniel Defoe	*Review (a periodical Journal)*
Richard Steele	*The Tatler (Addison contributed to it occasionally)*
Richard Steele and Joseph Addison	*The Spectator (Jointly)*
Dr. Samuel Johnson	*The Rambler* *The Idler* *The Adventurer*
Oliver Goldsmith	*The Citizen of the World*
Leigh Hunt	*Men, Women and Books* *A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla* *Imagination and Fancy*
William Hazlitt	*The Round Table : A Collection of Essays* *The Spirit of the Age* *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays* *The English Poets* *The English Comic Writers*
Charles Lamb	*Essays of Elia* *Tales from Shakespeare's Plays*
Thomas De Quincey	*Miscellanea* *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*
Walter Savage Landor	*Imaginary Conversations* *Examination of Shakespeare*
Francis Jeffrey	*Edinburgh Review (Ed.)*
William Gifford	*Quarterly Review (Ed.)*
John Wilson	*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Ed.)*
Various Contributors	*The London Magazine*

Various Contributors	*Fraser's Magazine*
Thomas Carlyle	*Miscellanies Latter-day Pamphlets*
John Ruskin	*The Crown of Wild Olive*
A. G. Gardiner	*Alpha of the Plough*
T.B. Macaulay	*History of England*
Matthew Arnold	*Mixed Essays* *Friendship's Garland*
W.H. Pater	*The Renaissance* *Imaginary Portraits*
Leslie Stephen	*Hours in a Library*
R.L. Stevenson	*Familiar Studies of Men and Books* *Memories and Portraits*
J.B. Priestley	*I For One* *An English Journey* *The Art Under Socialism* *Midnight on the Desert* *Thoughts in Wilderness*
C.P. Snow	*Two Cultures* *Time of Hope* *Conscience of the Rich* *Strangers and Brothers*

Important Biographies and Their Authors

Author	Biography
John Aubrey	*Brief Lives* (17th century)
Izaak Walton	*Lives* (Biographies of John Donne, George Herbert and Richard Hooker)
Arthur Brayant	*Life of Pepys*
Lytton Strachey	*Queen Victoria,* *Eminent Victorians*
Dr. Samuel Johnson	*Lives of the English Poets* (Critical Biographies of fifty-two English Poets)
James Boswell	*Life of Samuel Johnson*
S.T. Coleridge	*Biographia Literaria* (Critical Biographies)
Walter Scott	*Life of Napoleon*
Thomas Moore	*Life of Byron*
John Lockhart	*Life of Walter Scott*
E.M. Forster	*Life of Dickens*
Robert Southey	*Life of Nelson*
Thomas Carlyle	*Life of John Sterling* *Life of Schiller*

William Mason	*Life of Gray*
James Froude	*Life of Carlyle*
Rosebery, Earl of	*Life of Pitt*
H. Morley	*Life of Gladstone*
G. M. Trevelyan	*Life of Macaulay*
Winston Churchill	*Life of Marlborough*
David Cecil	*The Stricken Deer* (Life of Cowper)

Autobiographies

Author	Autobiography
Samuel Pepys	*Diary*
St. Augustine	*Confessions*
Rousseau	*Confessions*
De Quincey	*Opium-Eater*
John Bunyan	*Grace Abounding*
W.H. Davies	*The Autobiography of a Super Tramp*
William Wordsworth	*Prelude (a poetical autobiography)*
Osbert Sitwell	*Left Hand, Right Hand*

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which is believed to be the earliest long prose work in English ?
   (A) Malory's *Morte de Arthur* (B) Thorton's *Morte d' Arthur*
   (C) Roger Ascham's *The School Master* (D) Holinshed's *Chronicles*
2. The legend of *King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table* was first related in prose by :
   (A) Tennyson in his *Idylls of the King*
   (B) Malory in his *Morte de Arthur*
   (C) Thorton in his *Morte d' Arthur*
   (D) Holinshed in his *Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland*
3. What is the central theme of Layamon's *Brute* ?
   (A) Glory of ancient England
   (B) Victories of England
   (C) King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table
   (D) Dynasty of English monarchs
4. Wyclif's *Bible* is a translation of :
   (A) Greek Texts (B) Latin Texts
   (C) Hebrew Texts (D) Anglo-Saxon Texts
5. In which year did John Wyclif render the Bible into English ?
   (A) 1480 (B) 1380 (C) 1280 (D) 1400

6. Which of the following is the earliest version of the *Bible* ?
   (A) William Tyndale's *English New Testament*
   (B) Miles Coverdale's *English Bible*
   (C) Cromwell's *Great Bible*
   (D) King James's *Authorised Version of the Bible*
7. Who is the author of *Novum Organum* ?
   (A) Bacon (B) Ben Jonson
   (C) Malory (D) Raphael Holinshed
8. Which of the following was the author of *Religio Medici* ?
   (A) Milton (B) Dryden (C) Sir Thomas Browne (D) Thomas Hobbes
9. What was the central theme of Milton's *Areopagitica* ?
   (A) To defend the cause of the Regicides (B) To condemn the deeds of the Regicides
   (C) To defend people's Freedom of Speech (D) To propagate his faith in Puritanism
10. Milton derived the title for his *Areopagitica* from the Greek word 'Areopagus'. Who or what was 'Areopagus' ?
   (A) The Greek God of Liberty
   (B) A Greek monarch who defended freedom of speech
   (C) A Greek hill where a tribunal for liberty of speech was held
   (D) A Greek statesman who championed the cause of liberty of speech
11. What is the central theme of Thomas Browne's *Hydrotaphia* ?
   (A) Different methods how the old people were maintained in ancient times
   (B) Different methods how the patients were treated
   (C) Different methods how the dead bodies were disposed of
   (D) Different rituals observed in the past
12. Who was the author of the *Essay on Human Understanding ?*
   (A) John Tillotson (B) John Evelyn (C) John Locke (D) Samual Pepys
13. What is the literal meaning of *Sartor Resartus,* the title given by Carlyle to one of his great treatises in prose ?
   (A) The philosophy of re-thinking on political matters
   (B) The philosophy of clothes
   (C) The philosophy of the system of education
   (D) The philosophy of reawakening
14. Chaucer dedicated his *Treatise on the Astrolabe* to :
   (A) His son, Lewis (B) His wife, Philippa
   (C) His fellow poet, Langland (D) King Richard II
15. Samuel Pepy's *Diary* was written in coded language. When was it deciphered ?
   (A) 1703 (B) 1669 (C) 1770 (D) 1825
16. Who is the author of *Mr. Badman* ?
   (A) Samuel Butler (B) Jeremy Taylor (C) John Bunyan (D) John Lock

17. Who called the eighteenth century the age of Prose and Reason ?
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Coleridge (D) Hazlitt

18. Who is the author of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* ?
(A) Edmund Gibbon (B) Edmund Burke (C) William Robertson (D) William Godwin

19. What is Ruskin's *Unto This Last* ?
(A) His last philosophical book (B) His last collection of essays
(C) His last book of criticism (D) His last political treatise

20. Who is the author of *Enquiry Concerning Political Justice* ?
(A) Edward Gibbon (B) Edmund Burke (C) William Godwin (D) Thomas Paine

21. Who is the author of *Sartor Resartus* ?
(A) Edmund Burke (B) Walter Pater (C) Ruskin (D) Carlyle

22. Who is the author of *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* ?
(A) F. R. Leavis (B) T. S. Eliot (C) James Joyce (D) Ruskin

23. In Ruskin's book *Sesame and Lilies*, what do the *Lilies* symbolise ?
(A) Beauty of Nature (B) Purity and Innocence of women
(C) Flowers of Knowledge (D) Wisdom Contained in the Books

24. What is the central theme of Ruskin's *Sesame and Lilies* ?
(A) Wealth in the King's treasuries (B) Wealth of wisdom contained in the books
(C) Wealth of experience in life (D) Wealth of contentment in life

25. Who is the author of *Two Cheers For Democracy* ?
(A) Aldous Huxley (B) E. M. Forster (C) Rudyard Kipling (D) Oscar Wilde

26. Who is the author of *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater* ?
(A) William Hazlitt (B) Thomas Love Peacock
(C) Thomas De Quincey (D) Charles Lamb

27. Who is the author of *Human Bondage* ?
(A) J. B. Priestley (B) Somerset Maugham
(C) Harold Pinter (D) C. Day Lewis

28. Matthew Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy* deals with :
(A) Religion (B) Theology (C) Ethics (D) Civilization

29. What is the basic theme of Arnold's *Literature and Dogma* ?
(A) Contemporary literary criticism (B) Theology
(C) Victorian Social Values (D) Art and Literature

30. What is the basic theme of Swift's *The Battle of the Books* ?
(A) A comparative study of modern and ancient poets
(B) Competitive spirit amongst Augustan authors
(C) Humour and satire on contemporary authors
(D) Competition amongst literary critics.

31. Who is the opium–eater in De Quincey's *Confessions of an English Opium–Eater* ?
(A) De Quincey himself (B) Coleridge
(C) Hazlitt (D) Robert Southey

32. Who is the author of *Heroes and Hero-Worship* ?
(A) Abraham Cowley (B) Edmund Burke (C) Edward Gibbon (D) Thomas Carlyle

33. Who is the author of *The Worthies of England* ?
(A) Geremy Taylor (B) John Locke (C) Thomas Fuller (D) Abraham Cowley

34. Who is the author of *The New Atlantis* ?
(A) Milton (B) Thomas Browne (C) Robert Burton (D) Francis Bacon

35. Who is the author of *Imaginary Conversations* ?
(A) Savage Landor (B) William Godwin (C) Thomas Carlyle (D) Edmund Burke

36. Who defines the Essay as "a loose sally of the mind" ?
(A) Hugh Walker (B) Saintsbury (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Dryden

37. Who is believed to be the Father of the Essay ?
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Montaigne (D) Horace

38. Who is the most important writer of the Aphoristic Essays in English ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) Bacon (C) Sir Thomas Browne (D) Sidney

39. Bacon's *Essays* are modelled on the *Essais* of :
(A) Plato (B) Montaigne (C) Aristophanes (D) Rahael Holinshed

40. How many Essays were there in Bacon's third and last edition of *Essays* published in 1625 ?
(A) 28 (B) 40 (C) 58 (D) 62

41. Who is the author of a collection of essays published under the title *Discoveries* ?
(A) Thomas Dekker (B) Joseph Hall (C) Ben Jonson (D) Thomas Overbury

42. An author has drawn some character–sketches under the title *Bellman of London*. Who is this author ?
(A) Thomas Overbury (B) Abraham Cowley (C) Joseph Hall (D) Thomas Dekker

43. "…… a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coins of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it." In which essay of Bacon do these lines occur ?
(A) *Of Great Place* (B) *Of Truth*
(C) *Of Honour and Reputation* (D) *Of Followers and Friends*

44. "A place sheweth the man and it sheweth some to the better and some to the worse." In which essay of Bacon do these lines occur ?
(A) *Of Honour and Reputation* (B) *Of Followers and Friends*
(C) *Of Friendship* (D) *Of Great Place*

45. Milton wrote a large number of political pamphlets and short write-ups. What were they called ?
(A) *Reviews* (B) *Tracts* (C) *Observations* (D) *Treatises*

46. Who brought out the journal called *The Tatler* ?
(A) Richard Steele (B) Joseph Addison (C) Oliver Goldsmith (D) Dr. Johnson

47. What was the name of the Periodical brought out by Daniel Defoe ?
(A) *The Review* (B) *The Idler* (C) *The Morning News* (D) *The Observer*

48. Addison and Steele jointly brought out a journal. What was its name ?
(A) *The Tatler* (B) *The Spectator* (C) *The Idler* (D) *The Rambler*

49. Who brought out the journal named *The Idler* ?
(A) Joseph Addison (B) Richard Steele (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Oliver Goldsmith

50. Whose essays and articles are known as *Coverley Papers* ?
(A) Joseph Addison (B) Richard Steele (C) John Bunyan (D) Dr. Johnson

51. "I shall endeavour to enlighten morality with wit, and to temper wit with morality." Who made this endeavour ?
(A) Cowley (B) Addison (C) Goldsmith (D) Steele

52. 'Elia' is the pen-name assumed by :
(A) Carlyle (B) De Quincey (C) Hazlitt (D) Lamb

53. Whose essays and imaginary letters have been published under the title *The Citizen of the World* ?
(A) Charles Lamb (B) Oliver Goldsmith (C) John Ruskin (D) William Hazlitt

54. Whose essays have been published under the title *Essays of Elia* ?
(A) Thomas De Quincey (B) William Hazlitt
(C) Charles Lamb (D) Oliver Goldsmith

55. Whose essays have been published under the title *Alpha of the Plough* ?
(A) Thomas Carlyle (B) John Ruskin
(C) A. G. Gardiner (D) Thomas De Quincey

56. Name the author whose essays and articles have been published under the title *Friendship's Garden* ?
(A) A. G. Gardiner (B) Leslie Stephen (C) Matthew Arnold (D) J. B. Priestley

57. Who has published his essays under the title *I for One* ?
(A) J. B. Priestley (B) C. P. Snow (C) Leslie Stephen (D) W. H. Pater

58. Who has published his essays and articles under the title *Strangers and Brothers* ?
(A) J. B. Priestley (B) C. P. Snow (C) Leslie Stephen (D) W. H. Pater

59. Whose essays and articles have been published under the title *Hours in a Library* ?
(A) W. H. Pater (B) J. B. Priestley (C) Leslie Stephen (D) C. P. Snow

60. Whose essays have been published under the title *The Crown of Wild Olive* ?
(A) A. G. Gardiner (B) W. H. Pater (C) John Ruskin (D) Leslie Stephen

61. Who is the author of a volume of essays entitled *Men, Women and Books* ?
(A) Leigh Hunt (B) Carlyle (C) A. G. Gardiner (D) T. B. Macaulay

62. Who has published his essays under the title *The Round Table* ?
(A) Thomas De Quincey (B) S. T. Coleridge
(C) Thomas Carlyle (D) William Hazlitt

63. Whose essays have appeared under the title *Imaginary Portraits* ?
(A) W. H. Pater (B) Leslie Stephen (C) R. L. Stevenson (D) C. P. Snow

64. Whose essays have appeared under the title *Midnight on the Desert* ?
(A) T. B. Macaulay (B) John Ruskin (C) J. B. Priestley (D) R. L. Stevenson

65. Whose essays appeared under the title *Characters of Virtues and Vices* ?
(A) Thomas Overbury (B) Abraham Cowley
(C) Joseph Hall (D) Daniel Defoe

66. John Wilson was the Editor of one of the following Magazines. Mark out the correct one :
(A) *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* (B) *The London Magazine*
(C) *Fraser's Magazine* (D) *Quarterly Review*

67. William Gifford was the Editor of one of the following literary Magazines or Reviews. Mark out the correct one :
(A) *Fraser's Magazine* (B) *Edinburgh Review*
(C) *Quarterly Review* (D) *The London Magazine*

68. Whose volume of essays appeared under the title *Thoughts in Wilderness* ?
(A) Leslie Stephen (B) C. P. Snow (C) R. L. Stevenson (D) J. B. Priestley

69. *Conscience of the Rich* was the title under which the essays and articles of one of the following authors were published. Who was the author ?
(A) C. P. Snow (B) J. B. Priestley (C) John Ruskin (D) A. G. Gardiner

70. Who wrote the volume *Characters of Shakespeares' Plays* ?
(A) Charles Lamb (B) Thomas De Quincey
(C) Matthew Arnold (D) William Hazlitt

71. Who is believed to be the earliest notable writer of biographies in English ?
(A) John Aubrey (B) Isaac Walton (C) Arthur Brayant (D) Earl of Rosebery

72. What is the title of the volume of Biographies written by John Aubrey ?
(A) *Short Biographies* (B) *Some Lives* (C) *Brief Lives* (D) *My Acquaintances*

73. The lives of John Donne, George Herbert and Richard Hooker have been written in one volume by a biographer. Who is that biographer ?
(A) Arthur Brayant (B) John Aubrey (C) Izaak Walton (D) Lytton Strachey

74. The lives of how many poets have been written by Dr. Johnson in his *Lives of the English Poets* ?
(A) 48 (B) 52 (C) 45 (D) 55

75. Dr. Johnson unintentionally left out writing the life of one important contemporary poet. Who is that poet ?
(A) Gray (B) Goldsmith (C) Collins (D) Cowper

76. When were Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the English Poets* first published ?
(A) 1789 (B) 1770 (C) 1779 (D) 1780

77. Who is the author of a number of biographies under the title *Eminent Victorians* ?
(A) H. Morley (B) G. M. Trevelyan (C) David Cecil (D) Lytton Strachey

78. David Cecil has written a biography under the title *The Stricken Deer*. Whose life has he written in it ?
(A) Life of Keats (B) Life of Cowper (C) Life of Gray (D) Life of Young

79. Who is the author of *Biographia Literaria* ?
(A) Dr. Johnson (B) Coleridge (C) Hazlitt (D) Matthew Arnold

80. Who has written the biography of Dr. Johnson ?
(A) Goldsmith (B) E. M. Forster (C) James Boswell (D) Walter Scott

81. Who has written the biography of Napoleon ?
(A) Walter Scott (B) S. T. Coleridge (C) Thomas Carlyle (D) Winston Churchill

82. Who is the author of *One Hundred Great Lives* ?
(A) W. H. Davies (B) David Daiches
(C) Leonardo da Vinci (D) Phyllis Bentley

83. Who has written his autobiography under the title *Third World* ?
(A) Phyllis Bentley (B) David Daiches (C) W. H. Davies (D) A. J. Cronin

84. Whose autobiography is entitled *The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp* ?
(A) W.H. Davies (B) Lytton Strachey (C) Thomas Moore (D) E.M. Forster

85. *Grace Abounding* is the autobiography of :
(A) De Quincey (B) Daniel Defoe
(C) John Bunyan (D) Anthony Throllope

86. What is the title of Osbert Sitwell's autobiography ?
(A) *So I Lived* (B) *Left Hand, Right Hand*
(C) *My Home* (D) *Myself*

87. *The Prelude* is the poetical autobiography of :
(A) Shelley (B) Keats (C) Tennyson (D) Wordsworth

88. Whose autobiography carries the title *Confessions of an Opium–Eater* ?
(A) De Quincey (B) Coleridge (C) Charles Lamb (D) D. H. Lawrence

89. Who has written the biography of Sir Walter Scott ?
(A) Coleridge (B) John Lockhart (C) Robert Southey (D) Hazlitt

90. Who has written the biography of Byron ?
(A) John Lockhart (B) William Mason (C) Thomas Moore (D) James Froude

91. Whose volumes of Essays are entitled *Essays, or Counsels Civil or Moral* ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) Thomas Browne (C) Bacon (D) Abraham Cowley

92. Whose volume of essays is entitled *Timber or Discoveries* ?
(A) Thomas Overbury (B) Thomas Dekker (C) Abraham Cowley (D) Ben Jonson

93. Whose volume of character-sketches is entitled *Bellman of London* ?
(A) Thomas Dekker (B) Thomas Overbury (C) Joseph Hall (D) Geffray Mynshull

94. Whose essays and character-sketches are collected in a volume entitled *Essays and Characters of a Prison and Prisoners* ?
(A) Abraham Cowley (B) Thomas Dekker (C) Geffray Mynshull (D) Joseph Hall

95. Who brought out a weekly journal entitled *The Adventurer* ?
(A) Addison (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Leigh Hunt (D) Richard Steele

96. Who is the author of *The English Comic Characters* ?
(A) Coleridge (B) Walter Scott (C) William Hazlitt (D) Charles Lamb

97. Who is the author of *The Spirit of the Age* ?
(A) Thomas De Quincey (B) Carlyle
(C) Savage Landor (D) William Hazlitt

98. Who was the Editor of *Edinburgh Review* ?
(A) William Gifford (B) John Wilson (C) Francis Geffrey (D) A. G. Gardiner

99. Who was the Editor of *Quarterly Review* ?
(A) William Gifford (B) John Wilson (C) Francis Jeffrey (D) Savage Landor

100. Who is the author of *Latter–day Pamphlets* ?
(A) T. B. Macaulay (B) W. H. Pater (C) Thomas Carlyle (D) John Ruskin

ANSWERS

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (C)	9. (C)	10. (C)
11. (C)	12. (C)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (D)	16. (C)	17. (A)	18. (A)	19. (B)	20. (C)
21. (D)	22. (C)	23. (B)	24. (B)	25. (B)	26. (C)	27. (B)	28. (C)	29. (B)	30. (A)
31. (A)	32. (D)	33. (C)	34. (D)	35. (A)	36. (C)	37. (C)	38. (B)	39. (B)	40. (C)
41. (C)	42. (D)	43. (B)	44. (D)	45. (B)	46. (A)	47. (A)	48. (B)	49. (C)	50. (A)
51. (B)	52. (D)	53. (B)	54. (C)	55. (C)	56. (C)	57. (A)	58. (B)	59. (C)	60. (C)
61. (A)	62. (D)	63. (A)	64. (C)	65. (C)	66. (A)	67. (C)	68. (D)	69. (A)	70. (D)
71. (A)	72.(C)	73. (C)	74. (B)	75. (B)	76. (C)	77. (D)	78. (B)	79. (B)	80. (C)
81. (A)	82.(C)	83. (B)	84. (A)	85. (C)	86. (B)	87. (D)	88. (A)	89. (B)	90. (C)
91. (C)	92.(D)	93. (A)	94. (C)	95. (B)	96. (C)	97. (D)	98. (C)	99. (A)	100. (C)

Section 6
Novel and Its Major Forms

Novel and Its Major Forms

The following are the Major Forms of the Novel :

1. The Prose Romances
2. The Travelogues
3. The Gothic Novel
4. The Picaresque Novel
5. The Epistolary Novel
6. The Domestic Novel
7. The Historical Novel
8. The Regional Novel
9. The Prophetic Novel
10. The Psychological Novel
11. The Short Story

Important Prose Romances and Their Authors

Author	Title of the Romance
Sir Thomas Malory	*Morte d'Arthur*
Sir Thomas More	*Utopia*
Sir Philip Sidney	*Arcadia*
Thomas Lodge	*Rosalynde*
John Lyly	*Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit*
Francis Bacon	*The New Atlantis*
John Bunyan	*Grace Abounding* *The Pilgrim's Progress*
Robert Greene	*Pandosto*

Travelogues

Sir John Maundevill	*The Travels of Sir John Maundevill*
Thomas Nashe	*The Unfortunate Traveller or The Life of Jack Wilton*
Daniel Defoe	*Robinson Crusoe* *Mall Flanders*
Jonathan Swift	*Gulliver's Trvaels*

Great Novels and Their Authors

Novelist	Novel
Dr. Samuel Johnson	*Irene* *Rasselas*
Oliver Goldsmith	*The Vicar of Wakefield*
Samuel Richardson	*Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded* *Clarissa Harlowe* *Sir Charles Grandison*
Henry Fielding	*The Adventures of Joseph Andrews* *Tom Jones* *Amelia* *Jonathan Wild the Great*
Tobias Smollett	*Roderick Random* *Peregrine Pickle* *Humphry Clinker* *Ferdinand Count Fathom* *Sir Lancelot Greaves*
Laurence Sterne	*Tristram Shandy* *A Sentimental Journey*
Horace Walpole	*Castle of Otranto*
Ann Radcliffe	*Romance of the Forest* *The Mysteries of Udolpho* *The Italian*
Clara Reeve	*Old English Baron*
Henry Mackenzie	*The Man of Feeling*
William Godwin	*Caleb Williams or Things as They Are*
Francis Burney	*Evelina*
Matthew Gregory Lewis	*Ambrosio or The Monk*
Sir Walter Scott	*The Bride of Lammermoor* *Ivanhoe* *Quentin Durward* *The Heart of Midlothian* *Old Mortality* *The Antiquity* *Guy Mannering* *Waverly* *Rob Roy* *Kenilworth* *Red Gauntlet* *The Black Dwarf*

	The Monastery *The Abbot* *The Pirate* *The Fortunes of Nigel* *The Betrothed* *The Talisman* *Wood Stock*
Jane Austen	*Pride and Prejudice* *Sense and Sensibility* *Mansfield Park* *Emma* *Persuasion* *Northanger Abbey*
Maria Edgeworth	*The Absentee* *Castle Rockrent* *Ormond*
S. E. Ferrier	*Marriage* *Destiny* *The Inheritance*
Thomas Love Peacock	*Headlong Hall* *Melincourt* *Nightmare Abbey* *Crochet Castle*
Charles Dickens	*Pickwick Papers* *Nicholas Nickleby* *Martin Chuzzlewit* *Dombey and Son* *David Copperfield* *Bleak House* *Little Dorrit* *A Tale of Two Cities* *Great Expectations* *Our Mutual Friend* *Edwin Drood (Unfinished)* *Oliver Twist* *Hard Times*
William Makepeace Thackeray	*Vanity Fair* *Barry Lyndon* *Henry Esmond* *The Virginians* *The Book of Snobs* *The History of Pendennis* *Rebecca and Rowena* *The Rose and the Ring* *The Newcomes*

George Meredith	*The Ordeal of Richard Feveral* *Evan Harrington* *The Egoist* *Emilia in England* *Rhoda Flemming* *Vittoria* *Harry Richmond* *Diana of the Crossways* *The Amazing Marriage*
Charlotte Bronte	*Jane Eyre* *Shirley* *The Professor* *Villette*
Emily Bronte	*Wuthering Heights*
Anne Bronte	*Agnes Gray* *The Tenant of Wild Fell Hall*
George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans)	*Adam Bede* *The Mill on the Floss* *Silas Marner* *Scenes of Clerical Life* *Life of Jesus* *Romola* *Felix Holt the Radical* *Daniel-Deronda* *Middlemarch*
Anthony Trollope	*The Warden* *Doctor Thorn* *The Kellys and the O'Kells* *Barchester Towers* *The Last Chronicle of Barset* *Phineas Redux*
Benjamin Disraeli	*Vivian Gray* *Sybil : or The Two Nations* *The Voyage of Captain Popavilla* *Henrietta Temple* *Coningsby : or The New Generation* *Tancred : or the New Crusade* *The Wondrous Tale of Alroy* *The Rise of Iskander* *Contarini Fleming : A Psychological Autobiography*
Charles Kingsley	*Westward Ho !* *Alton Locke* *Yeast : A Problem* *Hypalia*

R. L. Stevenson	*An Inland Voyage* *Treasure Island* *The Strange Case of Dr. Jackyll and Mr. Hyde* *Kidnapped* *The Black Arrow* *The Master of Ballantrae* *Catriona* *Underwords*
Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell	*Cranford* *Sylvia's Lovers* *Wives and Daughters* *North and South* *Mary Warton* *My Lady Ludlow* *Cousin Phillis*
William Wilkie Collins	*The Dead Secret* *No Name* *The Woman in White* *The Moonstone*
Charles Reade	*The Cloister and the Hearth* *Foul Play* *Hard Cash* *Put Yourself in His Place*
Thomas Hardy	*The Return of the Native* *The Mayor of Casterbridge* *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* *Jude the Obscure* *The Hand of Ethelberta* *The Trumpet Major* *The Woodlanders* *Under the Greenwood Tree* *Desperate Remedies* *A Pair of Blue Eyes* *Two on a Tower* *The Well-Beloved* *A Laodicean* *A Group of Noble Dames* *Far From the Madding Crowd*
Lord Lytton	*Pelham* *Paul Clifford* *The Last Days of Pompeii* *The Last of the Barons*

H. G. Wells	*The Time Machine* *Kipps* *Love and Mr. Lewisham* *The History of Mr. Polly* *Tono Bungay* *Mr. Bristling Sees It Through* *Christina Alberta's Father*
John Galsworthy	*The Forsyte Saga*
Joseph Conrad	*Nigger of the Narcissus* *Typhoon* *Chance* *Lord Jim* *Victory* *Heart of Darkness* *Suspense* *Almayer's Folly*
Arnold Bennett	*The Old Wives' Tale* *Clayhanger* *Riceyman Steps* *Buried Alive*
George Moore	*The Brook Kerith* *Abelard and Heloise* *Ulick and Soracha*
Rudyard Kipling	*Kim* *The Jungle Book* *The Phantom Rickshaw*
George Gissing	*Born in Exile* *Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft* *The New Grub Street* *The Nether World* *The Old Woman* *The Emancipated*
William De Morgan	*Joseph Vance* *Alice-For-Short* *Somehow Good*
Virginia Woolf	*Orlando* *The Voyage Out* *To the Light House* *The Waves* *The Years* *Mrs. Dalloway*

James Joyce	*Ulysses* *Finnegans Wake* *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*
E.M. Forster	*Howard's End* *A Passage to India* *The Hill of Devi* *Where Angels Fear to Tread* *The Longest Journey*
Somerset Maugham	*Of Human Bondage* *Cakes and Ale* *The Constant Wife* *Lady Frederick*
D.H. Lawrence	*Sons and Lovers* *Women in Love* *Lady Chatterley's Lover* *The Rainbow* *The White Peacock* *Kangaroo* *The Plumed Serpent*
Aldous Huxley	*Point Counter Point* *Brave New World* *Mortal Coils* *Antic Hay*
George Orwell	*Nineteen Eighty-Four* *Animal Farm*
Hugh Walpole	*Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill* *Rogue Herries* *Sinister Street*
J. B. Priestley	*The Good Companion* *Dangerous Corner* *A Severed Head* *Time and the Conways* *I Have Been Here Before*
Graham Greene	*Brighton Rock* *The Heart of the Matter*
William Gerald Golding	*Lord of Flies* *The Scorpion God* *The Inheritors*

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is the earliest prose-romance in English ?
   (A) *Arcadia* (B) *Morte de Arthur* (C) *Euphues* (D) *The New Atlantis*
2. Who is the author of the *New Atlantis* ?
   (A) Bacon (B) John Lyly (C) Thomas More (D) Sidney
3. Who is the author of *Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit* ?
   (A) Thomas Nash (B) Robert Greene (C) John Lyly (D) Thomas Lodge
4. Thomas More got the inspiration for writing his *Utopia* from :
   (A) Homer's *Odyssey* (B) Aristotle's *Poetics* (C) Plato's *Republic* (D) Virgil's *Aeneid*
5. Thomas More's *Utopia* was first written in Latin in 1516. In which year was it rendered into English ?
   (A) 1520 (B) 1551 (C) 1557 (D) 1559
6. Who is the author of *The Travels of Sir John Maundevill* ?
   (A) John Gower (B) Sir John Maundevill (C) Thomas Occleve (D) William Dunbar
7. Which play of Shakespeare was inspired by Thomas Lodge's *Rosalynde* ?
   (A) *Twelfth Night* (B) *Much Ado About Nothing*
   (C) *As You Like It* (D) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
8. What is John Bunyan's *Grace Abounding* ?
   (A) A religious treatise (B) A Prose Romance
   (C) The author's autobiography (D) A commentary on the *Bible*
9. John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* is—
   (A) A travelogue (B) An allegory (C) A picaresque Novel (D) A long Sermon
10. What type of novel is Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders* ?
    (A) A travelogue (B) A picaresque novel (C) A Gothic novel (D) A satirical novel
11. What type of novel is Thomas Nashe's *The Unfortunate Traveller or The Life of Jack Wilton* ?
    (A) A romance (B) An allegory (C) A travelogue (D) A picaresque novel
12. What type of novel is Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* ?
    (A) A travelogue (B) A picaresque novel (C) A historical novel (D)An allegorical novel
13. One of the following novelists is not one of the 'Four Wheels of the Van of The English Novel'. Mark him out :
    (A) Fielding (B) Smollet (C) Walter Scott (D) Sterne
14. In *Joseph Andrews* Fielding parodies :
    (A) Radcliffe's *Romance of the Forest* (B) Smollett's *Roderick Random*
    (C) Richardson's *Pamela* (D) Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*
15. Who is the author of the *Castle of Otranto* ?
    (A) Clara Reeve (B) Ann Radcliffe (C) Horace Walpole (D) M. G. Lewis
16. *The Mysteries of Udolpho* is a :
    (A) Gothic Novel (B) Picaresque Novel (C) Domestic Novel (D) Historical Novel
17. What is a Picaresque Novel ?
    (A) A novel whose hero is a knight
    (B) A novel whose hero is a villain

(C) A novel whose hero is a wandering rogue
(D) A novel whose hero is subordinate to the heroine

18. Which of the following novels is written by Richardson ?
(A) *Humphry Clinker* (B) *Roderick Random* (C) *Clarissa Harlowe* (D) *Joseph Andrews*

19. Fielding's *Joseph Andrews* is a burlesque based on :
(A) Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle* (B) Smollett's *Humphry Clinker*
(C) Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe* (D) Richardson's *Pamela*

20. Referring to one of his novels, Jonathan Swift said, "Good God, what a genius I had when I wrote that book.'' Which novel was he referring to ?
(A) *A Tale of the Tub* (B) *The Battle of the Books*
(C) *Gulliver's Travels* (D) *Cadenus and Vanessa*

21. In a letter to Pope, Swift wrote, "I heartily hate and detest that animal called Man." This is the central theme of one of his novels. Which is it ?
(A) *Gulliver's Travels* (B) *The Battle of the Books*
(C) *A Tale of the Tub* (D) *Cadenus and Vanessa*

22. Swift wrote in one of his works, "A young healthy child, well nursed, is at a year old, a most delicious, nourishing and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked or boiled." Where does he make this observation ?
(A) *A Modest Proposal* (B) *Journal to Stella*
(C) *The Draper's Letters* (D) *Gulliver's Travels*

23. In how many volumes did Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* appear ?
(A) Three Volumes (B) Five Volumes (C) Seven Volumes (D) Nine Volumes

24. Which work of Sterne was left incomplete on account of his death ?
(A) *Sermons* (B) *A Sentimental Journey* (C) *Tristram Shandy* (D) None of these

25. Who is the author of *The Bride of Lammermoor* ?
(A) Jane Austen (B) Maria Edgeworth (C) Walter Scott (D) Thomas De Quincey

26. Who is the author of the *Castle Rockrent* ?
(A) Horace Walpole (B) Maria Edgeworth (C) Clara Reeve (D) Ann Radcliffe

27. Identify the novelist whose novels are called *Waverley Novels*—
(A) Fielding (B) Walter Scott (C) Smollett (D) Jane Austen

28. Who is considered to be the most important Historical novelist of the Romantic period ?
(A) John Galt (B) Jane Austen (C) Walter Scott (D) Maria Edgeworth

29. "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife." Which novel of Jane Austen opens with this sentence ?
(A) *Pride and Prejudice* (B) *Sense and Sensibility* (C) *Emma* (D) *Mansfield Park*

30. Which of the following novels is called a "Novel without a hero" ?
(A) *Mill on the Floss* (B) *Northanger Abbey* (C) *Vanity Fair* (D) *Pickwick Papers*

31. Which of the following novels is not written by Jane Austen ?
(A) *Mansfield Park* (B) *Persuasion* (C) *Northanger Abbey* (D) *Nightmare Abbey*

32. Which of the following novels is not written by Walter Scott ?
(A) *The Heart of Midlothian* (B) *Guy Mannering* (C) *Castle Rockrent* (D) *The Black Dwarf*

33. What is *Wessex* ?
(A) The home town of Thomas Hardy
(B) The region in which Hardy's novels are set
(C) The region which was largely inhabited by farmers in Hardy's time
(D) A region on the borders of England and Scotland

34. George Eliot's novel *Romola* is a :
(A) Historical Novel (B) Picaresque Novel
(C) Gothic Novel (D) Autobiographical Novel

35. 'George Eliot' was the pen-name of :
(A) Clara Reeve (B) Mary Ann Evans (C) Mary Collins (D) Lara Evans

36. Charles Dickens left one novel unfinished. Which of these ?
(A) *Edwin Drood* (B) *Our Mutual Friend* (C) *Dombey and Son* (D) *Little Dorrit*

37. In which of Hardy's novels the scene of a wife's auction takes place ?
(A) *Jude the Obscure* (B) *The Woodlanders* (C) *Tess* (D) *The Mayor of Casterbridge*

38. In one of his novels Hardy says, "Happiness is but an occasional episode in the general drama of pain." In which of the following novels ?
(A) *Jude the Obscure* (B) *Tess*
(C) *The Mayor of Casterbridge* (D) *The Return of the Native*

39. In one of his novels Hardy quotes Shakespeare's remark :
"As flies to the wanton boys are we to the gods;
They kill us for their sport."
In which of the following novels does he quote these lines ?
(A) *Tess* (B) *The Mayor of Casterbridge*
(C) *The Return of the Native* (D) *Jude the Obscure*

40. Hardy believed in the philosophy of :
(A) Immanent Will (B) Character is Destiny
(C) Free Will (D) Man as the architect of his own fate

41. What award was given to Hardy as a great novelist ?
(A) Nobel Prize (B) Laureateship (C) Order of Merit (D) Knighthood

42. Wilkie Collins as a novelist is best known for :
(A) Psychological characterization (B) Creating double plots
(C) The creation of sensational plots (D) The striking endings of his novels

43. The phrase 'Stormy Sisterhood' is applied to :
(A) Charlotte Bronte (B) Emily Bronte (C) Ann Bronte (D) Collectively to all the three

44. Which of the following novels of Charles Dickens is most autobiographical ?
(A) *A Tale of Two Cities* (B) *David Copperfield* (C) *Hard Times* (D) *Pickwick Papers*

45. Who is the author of the novel *No Name* ?
(A) Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell (B) Wilkie Collins (C) Ann Bronte (D) Charles Kingsley

46. Dickens said about one of his novels : "I like this the best". Which novel was he referring to ?
(A) *Oliver Twist* (B) *Great Expectations* (C) *A Tale of Two Cities* (D) *David Copperfield*

47. Who is the author of *Dr. Jakyll and Mr. Hyde* ?
(A) Charles Reade (B) Charles Kingsley (C) R. L. Stevenson (D) George Meredith

48. Charles Dickens's Characters are generally :
(A) Flat (B) Round (C) Humorous (D) Humanitarian

49. In Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities,* the two cities refer to :
(A) Rome and Paris (B) London and Paris (C) Athens and Paris (D) Berlin and Paris

50. James Joyce's *Ulysses* is based on the pattern of :
(A) Homer's *Odyssey* (B) Tennyson's *Ulysses*
(C) Virgil's *Aenied* (D) Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*

51. James Joyce initiated :
(A) Surrealism Technique (B) Imaginative Technique
(C) Stream of Consciousness Technique (D) Episodic Technique

52. Which of James Joyce's novels resembles a vast musical composition ?
(A) *Finnegans Wake* (B) *Ulysses*
(C) *Dubliners* (D) *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*

53. Which of the following novels of D. H. Lawrence has autobiographical overtones ?
(A) *Women in Love* (B) *Rainbow* (C) *Sons and Lovers* (D) *The White Peacock*

54. D. H. Lawrence called one of his novels *Thought Adventure*. Which of these ?
(A) *The White Peacock* (B) *Women in Love* (C) *Kangaroo* (D) *Rainbow*

55. The phrase 'religion of the blood' is associated with :
(A) Virginia Woolf (B) James Joyce (C) D. H. Lawrence (D) E. M. Forster

56. D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is generally called an obscene novel. Why ?
(A) Its theme is irreligious (B) Its theme is immoral
(C) Its theme is sexual experience (D) Its theme is homosexual love

57. Virginia Woolf was the daughter of an eminent critic. Which of the following ?
(A) I. A. Richards (B) F. R. Leavis (C) Harold Pinter (D) Leslie Stephen

58. E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India* deals with :
(A) Ancient Indian Culture
(B) Arrival of the Britishers in India
(C) Relationship between the Britishers and Indians
(D) Discovery of the sea-route to India

59. A character in Virginia Woolf's novels changes his sex. Which is that novel ?
(A) *Mrs. Dalloway* (B) *Orlando* (C) *To the Light House* (D) *The Voyage Out*

60. Joseph Conrad's novels are generally set in the background of :
(A) Labour Colonies (B) Slums (C) The Sea (D) Mountains and Valleys

61. Who is the author of *Human Bondage* ?
(A) J. B. Priestley (B) Somerset Maugham (C) Harold Pinter (D) C. Day Lewis

62. The term 'Stream of Consciousness' was first used by :
(A) James Joyce (B) Virginia Woolf (C) Sigmund Freud (D) William James

63. Aldous Huxley borrowed the title *Brave New World* from :
(A) Lyly's *Euphues* (B) Sidney's *Arcadia*
(C) Shakespeare's *Tempest* (D) Bacon's *New Atlantis*

64. George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is :
(A) A Phantasy (B) A prophetic novel
(C) A picaresque novel (D) A psychological inward voyage

65. Would you call Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* :
(A) A novel of adventure (B) A prophetic novel
(C) A picaresque novel (D) A scientific novel

66. Who is the author of *Lord of Flies* ?
(A) W. G. Golding (B) Graham Greene (C) J. B. Priestley (D) Hugh Walpole

67. Who is the author of *The Scorpian God* ?
(A) Graham Greene (B) Hugh Walpole (C) George Orwell (D) W. G. Golding

68. Who is the author of the novel *Kenilworth* ?
(A) Smollett (B) Walter Scott (C) Fielding (D) Richardson

69. Who is the author of *Nightmare Abbey* ?
(A) Dickens (B) S. E. Ferrier (C) Thomas Love Peacock (D) Ann Bronte

70. Who is the author of *Hard Times* ?
(A) Dickens (B) Thackeray (C) Meredith (D) Walter Scott

71. Who is the author of *Vanity Fair* ?
(A) Walter Scott (B) Hardy (C) Meredith (D) Thackeray

72. One of the following novels is writters by Meredith. Which one ?
(A) *Oliver Twist* (B) *Bleak House*
(C) *The Ordeal of Richard Feveral* (D) *The Rose and The Ring*

73. *Wuthering Heights* is written by one of the Bronte Sisters. By which one ?
(A) Charlotte Bronte (B) Emily Bronte
(C) Ann Bronte (D) Not definitely known

74. Which of the following novels is written by Charlotte Bronte ?
(A) *Agnes Gray* (B) *The Tenant of Wild Fell Hall*
(C) *Jane Eyre* (D) *Agnes Gray*

75. Which of the following novels is written by George Eliot ?
(A) *Middle March* (B) *The Warden* (C) *Phineas Redux* (D) *Westward Ho*

76. Who is the author of *Treasure Island* ?
(A) R. L. Stevenson (B) Charles Kingsley
(C) Anthony Trollope (D) Benjamin Disraeli

77. Who is the author of *Sylvia's Lovers* ?
(A) George Eliot (B) Charles Kingsley
(C) Ann Bronte (D) Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell

78. *The Cloister and the Hearth* is written by :
(A) Wilkie Collins (B) Lord Lytton (C) Joseph Conrad (D) Charles Reade

79. *The Time Machine* is :
(A) A satire on the Age of Machinery (B) Picture of Future
(C) Scientific Phantasy (D) Discovery of Space

80. Who is the author of *The Forsyte Saga* ?
(A) John Galsworthy (B) Joseph Conrad (C) Lord Lytton (D) G. B. Shaw

81. Who is the author of *Nigger of the Narcissus* ?
(A) John Galsworthy (B) Charles Reade (C) H. G. Wells (D) Joseph Conrad

82. Which of the following novels is not written by Arnold Bennett ?
(A) *Clay Hanger* (B) *Born in Exile*
(C) *The Old Wives' Tale* (D) *Riceyman Steps*

83. Who is the author of *Born in Exile* ?
(A) Virginia Woolf (B) George Moore (C) George Gissing (D) James Joyce

84. Who is the author of *Where Angels Fear to Tread* ?
(A) Somerset Maugham (B) D. H. Lawrence
(C) James Joyce (D) E. M. Forster

85. Who is the author of *The Plumed Serpent* ?
(A) E. M. Forster (B) James Joyce (C) D. H. Lawrence (D) George Gissing

86. Who wrote his short stories under the pen-name of O'Henry ?
(A) Katherine N. Porter (B) William Sydney Porter
(C) E. V. Lucas (D) Hemingway

87. Who is the author of the famous short story *The Diamond Necklace* ?
(A) Guy de Maupassant (B) Edgar Allan Poe
(C) Katherine N. Porter (D) O'Henry

88. Count Leo Tolstoy was a famous short story writer. To which country did he belong ?
(A) France (B) England (C) Russia (D) Germany

89. *A Pair of Mustachios* is a short story written by an Indian author. What is his name ?
(A) Rabindranath Tagore (B) K. A. Abbas
(C) R. K. Narain (D) Mulk Raj Anand

90. To which country did Maxim Gorky belong ?
(A) Russia (B) America (C) France (D) England

91. *The Last Leaf* is a famous short story written by O'Henry. What is its central thought ?
(A) Sacrifice of a painter (B) Human psychology
(C) Mental State of a sick person (D) True friendship

92. Who is the author of the popular story *God Lives in the Panch* ?
(A) Rabindranath Tagore (B) Prem Chand
(C) R. K. Narain (D) Mulk Raj Anand

93. Guy de Maupassant was a famous—
(A) German author (B) Russian author (C) French author (D) Canadian author

94. Whose collection of short stories carries the title *Hungry Stones and Other Stories* ?
(A) Rabindranath Tagore (B) Leo Tolstoy
(C) Maxim Gorky (D) Mulk Raj Anand

95. *The Tax Collector* is a popular story written by Pearl S. Buck, the American Nobel Prize Winner. It faithfully depicts the life of the villagers of :
(A) America (B) South Africa (C) China (D) India

96. *The Gift of the Magi* is a celebrated story written by O'Henry. Who were the Magi ?
(A) Three most faithful disciples of Christ
(B) Three wise men from the East who brought presents to infant Christ
(C) Three holy priests who first recognized Christ
(D) Three betrayers of Christ

97. Who is the author of the popular story *Rip Van Winkle* ?
(A) Maxim Gorky (B) Washington Irving
(C) Henry James (D) Leo Tolstoy

98. 'Mark Twain' was the pen-name of :
(A) John Barth (B) Hamlin Garland
(C) Samuel Langhorne Clemens (D) Washington Irving

99. *A Piece of String* is a popular story written by Maupassant. What type of story is it ?
(A) A psychological story (B) A story of theft
(C) An adventurous story (D) A satirical story

100. Who is the author of *Sherlock Holmes* stories ?
(A) Arthur Conan Doyle (B) O'Henry
(C) Washington Irving (D) Maupassant

ANSWERS

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (B)	6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (C)	9. (B)	10. (B)
11. (C)	12. (A)	13. (C)	14. (C)	15. (C)	16. (A)	17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (D)	20. (A)
21. (A)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (C)	25. (C)	26. (B)	27. (B)	28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (C)
31. (D)	32. (C)	33. (B)	34. (A)	35. (B)	36. (A)	37. (D)	38. (C)	39. (A)	40. (A)
41. (C)	42. (C)	43. (D)	44. (B)	45. (B)	46. (D)	47. (C)	48. (A)	49. (B)	50. (A)
51. (C)	52. (A)	53. (C)	54. (C)	55. (C)	56. (C)	57. (D)	58. (C)	59. (B)	60. (C)
61. (B)	62. (D)	63. (C)	64. (B)	65. (B)	66. (A)	67. (D)	68. (B)	69. (C)	70. (A)
71. (D)	72. (C)	73. (B)	74. (C)	75. (A)	76. A)	77. (D)	78. (D)	79. (C)	80. (A)
81. (D)	82. (B)	83. (C)	84. (D)	85. (C)	86. (B)	87. (A)	88. (C)	89. (D)	90. (A)
91. (C)	92. (B)	93. (C)	94. (A)	95. (C)	96. (B)	97. (B)	98. (C)	99. (A)	100. (A)

Section 7
Literary Theory and Major Schools of Criticism

The Major Schools of Criticism are the following :

1. Legislative Criticism
2. Aesthetic Criticism
3. The Neo-Classical School of Criticism
4. The Romantic School of Criticism
5. The Impressionistic School of Criticism
6. Descriptive Criticism
7. Practical Criticism

Greek, Roman and French Critics

Critics	Critical Works
Plato (427-347 B.C.) Greek	*Republic* *Symposium* *Dialogues* *Phaedrus*
Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) (Greek)	*Poetics* *Rhetoric*
Longinus (213-273 B.C.) (Greek)	*On the Sublime*
Horace (65-8 B.C.) (Roman)	*Ars Poetica (Art of Poetry)*
Quintilian (35-95 A.D.) (Roman)	*Institutio Oratoria (Twelve Books) (The Education of an Orator)*
Dante (1265-1321 A.D.) (Roman)	*De Vulgari Eloquio (Of Writing in Vernacular)*
Boileau (French)	*Art Poetique*
Rapin (French)	*Reflections*
Vida (French)	*De Arte Poetica*

English Critics and Their Works

William Webbe	*Discourse of English Poetrie*
George Puttenham	*Arte of English Poesie*
Stephen Gosson	*The School of Abuse*
Philip Sidney	*An Apologie for Poetrie*

Thomas Lodge	*A Defence of Poetry, Music and Stage Plays*
Ben Jonson	*Discoveries* *Conversations with Drummond*
John Dryden	*An Essay of Dramatic Poesy* *(in Dramatic form)* *Prefaces and Dedicatory Epistles to his Plays and Fables*
Joseph Addison	*Many essays of critical value in his 'Spectator'*
Alexander Pope	*Essay on Criticism (in verse)*
Dr. Samuel Johnson	*Lives of the Poets* *Preface to Shakespeare*
William Wordsworth	*Preface of the Lyrical Ballads*
S. T. Coleridge	*Biographia Literaria* *Lectures on Shakespeare*
P.B. Shelley	*Defence of Poetry*
Charles Lamb	*The English Comic Writers*
Thomas Love Peacock	*The Four Ages of Poetry*
William Hazlitt	*Characters of Shakespeare's Plays* *The English Poets* *The English Comic Writers* *The Dramatic literature of the Age of Elizabeth*
Matthew Arnold	*Essays in Criticism* *On the Study of Celtic Literature* *On Translating Homer*
H.G. Wells	*The Contemporary Novel*
Walter Pater	*Appreciations* *Renaissance* *Plato and Platonism*
T.S. Eliot	*The Sacred Wood* *What is a Classic ?* *The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism* *Points of View* *Elizabethan Essays* *Selected Essays*
Samuel Butler	*Shakespeare's Sonnets Reconsidered*
Stephen Spender	*Poetry Since*
William Empson	*Seven Types of Ambiguity* *Some Versions of Pastoral*

I.A. Richards	*Principles of Literary Criticism* *Practical Criticism* *The Meaning of Meaning* *The Foundation of Aesthetics* *Coleridge on Imagination*
F.R. Leavis	*New Bearings in English Poetry* *For Continuity* *The Great Tradition* *The Common Pursuit* *Revaluation* *D.H. Lawrence : Novelist* *Education and the University*
David Daiches	*New Criticism* *Critical Approaches to Literature*
Northrop Frye	*Anatomy of Criticism*

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Who was the first literary critic who said that "Art is twice removed from reality" ?
   (A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Longinus (D) Horace
2. Who proposed that poets should be banished from the ideal *Republic* ?
   (A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Sir Philip Sidney (D) Sir Thomas More
3. Aristotle's critical work is entitled :
   (A) *Ars Poetica* (B) *Poetics* (C) *De Arte Poetica* (D) *Art Poetique*
4. Who is the author of *Ars Poetica* ?
   (A) *Plato* (B) *Aristotle* (C) *Horace* (D) *Longinus*
5. Who is the author of *Symposium* ?
   (A) Aristotle (B) Dante (C) Longinus (D) Plato
6. Horace was a :
   (A) Greek Critic (B) Roman Critic (C) French Critic (D) German Critic
7. Aristotle discusses the theory of Tragedy in :
   (A) Art Poetique (B) Poetics (C) Rhetoric (D) Ars Poetica
8. How many principal sources of sublimity are there according to Longinus ?
   (A) Three (B) Four (C) Five (D) Six
9. What is the meaning of the term *Hamartia* as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy ?
   (A) Tragic end of the tragedy
   (B) Working of fate against the hero
   (C) A weak trait in the character of the hero
   (D) A strong quality in the character of the hero

10. What is the meaning of the term *Peripeteia* as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy ?
    (A) Change in the fortune of the hero from bad to good
    (B) Change in the fortune of the hero from good to bad
    (C) Constancy in the fortune of the hero
    (D) Fluctuations occurring in the fortune of the hero
11. What is the meaning of the term *Anagnorisis* as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy ?
    (A) The hero's recognition of his tragic flaw
    (B) The hero's ignorance about his tragic flaw
    (C) The hero's recognition of his adversary
    (D) The hero's recognition of his tragic end
12. What is *denouement* ?
    (A) The ending of a tragedy (B) The ending of a comedy
    (C) The climax in a tragedy (D) The climax in a comedy
13. Who was the originator of the Theory of Imitation in Literature ?
    (A) Longinus (B) Aristotle (C) Plato (D) Horace
14. Who was the most illustrious pupil of Plato ?
    (A) Aristotle (B) Longinus (C) Aristophanes (D) Socrates
15. Who was the most illustrious disciple of Socrates ?
    (A) Sophocles (B) Plautus (C) Plato (D) Critus
16. From where has the term *Oedipus Complex* originated ?
    (A) *Oedipus the Rex* (B) *Oedipus at Colonus*
    (C) *Antigone* (D) *Jocasta, the Queen of Thebes*
17. The term *Electra Complex* has originated from a tragedy entitled *Electra*. Who is the author of this tragedy ?
    (A) Aeschylus (B) Sophocles (C) Euripides (D) Seneca
18. In which of the following works Plato discusses his Theory of Poetry ?
    (A) *Apology* (B) *Ion* (C) *The Republic* (D) *Phaedrus*
19. Who is the author of the notorious book entitled *The School of Abuse* ?
    (A) Roger Ascham (B) Stephen Hawes (C) John Skelton (D) Stephen Gosson
20. An Elizabethan Puritan critic denounced the poets as 'fathers of lies', 'schools of abuse' and 'caterpillars of a commonwealth'. Mark him out from the following crities :
    (A) William Tyndale (B) Roger Ascham (C) Stephen Gosson (D) Henry Howard
21. Philip Sidney's *Apologie for Poetrie* is a defence of poetry against the charges brought against it by :
    (A) Henry Howard (B) Roger Ascham (C) John Skelton (D) Stephen Gosson
22. "It is not rhyming and versing that maketh a poet no more than a long gown maketh an advocate". Whose view is this ?
    (A) Shakespeare's (B) Marlowe's (C) Spenser's (D) Sidney's

23. What does Sidney say about the observance of the three Dramatic Unities in drama ?
    (A) They must be observed
    (B) It is not necessary to observe them
    (C) He favours the observance of the Unity of Action only
    (D) Their observance depends upon the nature of the theme of the play

24. What does Ben Jonson mean by a 'Humorous Character' ?
    (A) A character who is always cheerful and gay
    (B) A character who is by nature melancholy
    (C) A character whose temper is determined by the predominance of one out of the four fluids in the human body
    (D) An eccentric person

25. Which of the following is a critical work of Ben Jonson ?
    (A) *Discourse of English Poetry* (B) *Discoveries*
    (C) *Arte of English Poesie* (D) *An Apologie for Poetrie*

26. Dryden wrote *An Essay of Dramatic Poesy*. Is this ?
    (A) An Essay (B) A Drama (C) A Poetical Work (D) An Interlocution

27. In Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* there are four interlocuters representing four different ideologies. Which of them expresses Dryden's own views ?
    (A) Lisideius (B) Eugenius (C) Neander (D) Crites

28. What has Dryden to say about the observance of the three Classical Dramatic Unities ?
    (A) He advocates their strict observance
    (B) He does not advocate their strict observance
    (C) He says that every dramatist should decide it for himself
    (D) He is silent about this issue

29. Is Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* a work of ?
    (A) Interpretative Criticism (B) Legislative Criticism
    (C) Comparative Criticism (D) Textual Criticism

30. Who called Dryden the *Father of English Criticism* ?
    (A) Joseph Addison (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Coleridge (D) Matthew Arnold

31. Poetic Diction was taken to be the standard language for poetry in :
    (A) The Elizabethan Age (B) The Neo-Classical Age
    (C) The Romantic Age (D) The Victorian Age

32. "The tragi-comedy which is the product of the English theatre is one of the most monstrous inventions that ever entered into a poet's thought." Whose view is this ?
    (A) John Dryden's (B) Alexander Pope's (C) Joseph Addison's (D) Dr. Johnson's

33. "Be Homer's works your study and delight.
    Read them by day and meditate by night."
    Who gives this advice to the poets ?
    (A) Dryden (B) Pope (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Addison

34. Which of the following critics preferred Shakespeare's Comedies to his Tragedies ?
(A) Dryden (B) Pope (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Addison

35. Wordsworth's *Preface to the Lyrical Ballads* is believed to be the Preamble to Romantic Criticism. In which year was it published ?
(A) 1798 (B) 1800 (C) 1801 (D) 1802

36. "The end of writing is to instruct, the end of poetry is to instruct by pleasing." Whose view is this ?
(A) Wordsworth's (B) Coleridge's (C) Dr. Johnson's (D) Matthew Arnold's

37. Regarding the observance of the three Classical Unities in a play, Dr. Johnson's view is that :
(A) Only the Unity of Time should be observed
(B) Only the Unity of Place should be observed
(C) Only the Unity of Action should be observed
(D) All the three Unities should be observed

38. "Poetry is emotions recollected in tranquillity." Who has defined poetry in these words ?
(A) Shelley (B) Wordsworth (C) Coleridge (D) Matthew Arnold

39. "There neither is nor can be any essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition." Who holds this view ?
(A) Wordsworth (B) Coleridge (C) Hazlitt (D) Charles Lamb

40. "I write in metre because I am about to use a language different from that of prose." Who says this ?
(A) Wordsworth (B) Coleridge (C) Shelley (D) Keats

41. Which of the following critics has most elaborately discussed the concept of Imagination ?
(A) Walter Pater (B) John Ruskin (C) Freud (D) S. T. Coleridge

42. Who defines poetry "as a criticism of life under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty" ?
(A) Coleridge (B) Shelley (C) Walter Pater (D) Matthew Arnold

43. Who says that "poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world" ?
(A) Shelley (B) Walter Pater (C) Matthew Arnold (D) T. S. Eliot

44. Who has divided literature into two broad divisions—Literature of Power and Literature of Knowledge ?
(A) T. S. Eliot (B) F. R. Leavis (C) De Quincey (D) Matthew Arnold

45. Who gave the concept of 'Art for Art's Sake ?
(A) Walter Pater (B) F. R. Leavis (C) T. S. Eliot (D) John Keats

46. Who gave the concept of 'Art of Life's Sake ?
(A) T. S. Eliot (B) Wordsworth (C) Matthew Arnold (D) Tennyson

47. Who said, "For art's sake alone I would not face the toil of writing a single sentence" ?
(A) T. S. Eliot (B) G. B. Shaw (C) John Galsworthy (D) John Masefield

48. In whose opinion "Poetry is the most highly organised form of intellectual activity" ?
(A) G. B. Shaw (B) W. B. Yeats (C) T. S. Eliot (D) D. H. Lawrence

49. Who is believed to be the pioneer of the so-called New Criticism ?
(A) John Crowe Ransom (B) F. R. Leavis
(C) I. A. Richards (D) T. S. Eliot

50. Who is the author of *The Four Ages of Poetry* ?
(A) Samuel Rogers (B) De Quincey
(C) Thomas Love Peacock (D) Thomas Campbell

51. What is common amongst the following three critical expressions ?
'Objective correlative'
'Dissociation of sensibilities'
'Unification of sensibility'
(A) All the three come from T. S. Eliot (B) All the three come from I. A. Richards
(C) All the three come from F. R. Leavis (D) All the three come from William Empson

52. Who is the author of *Biographia Literaria* ?
(A) Dr. Johnson (B) S. T. Coleridge (C) William Hazlitt (D) P. B. Shelley

53. In the *Life* of which poet did Dr. Johnson apply the term *Metaphysical School of Poetry* ?
(A) Milton (B) Donne (C) Cowley (D) Dryden

54. A critic says that Pope's *Essay on Criticism* is 'all stolen'. Which of the following critics says this ?
(A) Addison (B) Robert Southey
(C) Lady M. W. Montague (D) James Boswell

55. Shelley's *Defence of Poetry* was a rejoinder to :
(A) Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poetry*
(B) Thomas Love Peacock's *The Four Ages of Poetry*
(C) Sidney's *An Apologie for Poetrie*
(D) Stephen Gosson's *The School of Abuse*

56. 'Dryden found English poetry brick and left it marble.' Who said this ?
(A) Dr. Johnson (B) Pope (C) Matthew Arnold (D) Coleridge

57. Who is the author of *Seven Types of Ambiguity* ?
(A) William Empson (B) Stephen Spender (C) Walter Pater (D) Samuel Butler

58. Who is the author of *New Bearings in English Poetry* ?
(A) David Daiches (B) Northrop Frye (C) F. R. Leavis (D) I. A. Richards

59. Who is the author of *The Sacred Wood* ?
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) Walter Pater (C) I. A. Richards (D) T. S. Eliot

60. Who called Shakespeare's *Hamlet* an artistic failure ?
(A) T. S. Eliot (B) I. A. Richards (C) F. R. Leavis (D) Aldous Huxley

61. Who is the author of *Conversations with Drummond* ?
(A) John Dryden (B) Thomas Lodge (C) Ben Jonson (D) George Puttenham

62. Who is the author of *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays* ?
(A) Hazlitt (B) Coleridge (C) Addison (D) Charles Lamb

63. Matthew Arnold is the author of one of the following works. Which of the following ?
(A) *Appreciations* (B) *Essays in Criticism*
(C) *The English Comic Writers* (D) *What is a Classic ?*

64. Who is the author of *The Meaning of Meaning* ?
(A) I. A. Richards (B) F. R. Leavis (C) David Daiches (D) Northrop Frye

65. Who is the author of *Principles of Literary Criticism* ?
(A) David Daiches (B) F. R. Leavis (C) William Empson (D) I. A. Richards

66. Who has written *Shakespeare's Sonnets Reconsidered* ?
(A) Walter Pater (B) F. R. Leavis (C) Samuel Butler (D) Stephen Spender

67. Who is the author of *New Criticism* ?
(A) F. R. Leavis (B) I. A. Richards (C) David Daiches (D) Northrop Frye

68. Who is the author of *Anatomy of Criticism* ?
(A) Northrope Frye (B) David Daiches (C) F. R. Leavis (D) William Empson

69. Who is the author of *Poetry Since* ?
(A) Samuel Butler (B) Stephen Spender (C) Northrope Frye (D) William Empson

70. Who is the author of *The Foundation of Aesthetics* ?
(A) Stephen Spender (B) Walter Pater (C) William Empson (D) I. A. Richards

71. Who called poets "semi-barbarians in a civilized community" ?
(A) Walter Pater (B) F. R. Leavis (C) Love Peacock (D) T. S. Eliot

72. "All art is dedicated to joy, and there is no higher and no more serious problem than how to make men happy." Who makes this observation ?
(A) Sciller (B) Walter Pater (C) Wordsworth (D) P. B. Shelley

73. T. S. Eliot says, "Poetry is not a turning loose of emotion, but an escape from emotion : it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality."
In which essay does he make this observation ?
(A) *Tradition and the Individual Talent* (B) *The Perfect Critic*
(C) *The Imperfect Critic* (D) *Hamlet and His Problems*

74. "The poet has none, no identity—he is certainly the most unpoetical of all God's creatures".
Whose observation is this ?
(A) T. S. Eliot (B) Keats (C) Walter Pater (D) F. R. Leavis

75. "Poetry is the first and last of all knowledge—it is as immortal as the heart of man." Who makes this observation ?
(A) Wordsworth (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Shelley (D) Philip Sidney

ANSWERS

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (D)	6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (C)	9. (C)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (C)	16. (A)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (D)	20. (C)
21. (D)	22. (D)	23. (A)	24. (C)	25. (B)	26. (D)	27. (C)	28. (B)	29. (C)	30. (B)
31. (B)	32. (C)	33. (B)	34. (C)	35. (B)	36. (C)	37. (C)	38. (B)	39. (A)	40. (B)
41. (D)	42. (D)	43. (A)	44. (C)	45. (A)	46. (C)	47. (B)	48. (C)	49. (A)	50. (C)
51. (A)	52. (B)	53. (C)	54. (C)	55. (B)	56. (A)	57. (A)	58. (C)	59. (D)	60. (A)
61. (C)	62. (A)	63. (B)	64. (A)	65. (D)	66. (C)	67. (C)	68. (A)	69. (B)	70. (D)
71. (C)	72. (A)	73. (A)	74. (B)	75. (A)					

Section 8
Some Major Authors

In this Section **Twenty** major authors from Chaucer to T.S. Eliot have been selected for detailed study. However, all the important authors and their works, including these twenty authors, have been listed and briefly discussed in **Literary Age–wise** and **Form of Literature-wise** Sections at appropriate places in the preceding Sections of this book. The student is advised to consult the relevant Section at every stage of his study.

The authors selected for detailed study in this Section are listed below :

1. Geoffrey Chaucer
2. William Shakespeare
3. Edmund Spenser
4. John Milton
5. John Dryden
6. William Wordsworth
7. S.T. Coleridge
8. P.B. Shelley
9. John Keats
10. Lord Byron
11. Charles Lamb
12. Charles Dickens
13. Lord Alfred Tennyson
14. Robert Browning
15. Matthew Arnold
16. Thomas Hardy
17. D.H. Lawrence
18. W.B. Yeats
19. George Bernard Shaw
20. T.S. Eliot

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Chaucer

1. Between which sets of dates did Chaucer live ?
   (A) 1340–1400 (B) 1345–1400 (C) 1348–1400 (D) 1349–1400
2. Chaucer lived during the reigns of—
   (A) Edward III and Richard II (B) Edward III and Henry IV
   (C) Richard II and Henry IV (D) Eward III, Richard II, and Henry IV
3. Which of the following was the closest contemporary of Chaucer ?
   (A) John Gower (B) William Langland (C) Wyclif (D) John Barbour
4. Who called Chaucer "the Father of English Poetry" ?
   (A) Sidney (B) Spenser (C) Dryden (D) Arnold
5. Who described Chaucer as "The Well of English Undefiled" ?
   (A) Dryden (B) Spenser (C) Pope (D) Sidney
6. "With Chaucer is born our real poetry." Who holds this view ?
   (A) Matthew Arnold (B) Spenser (C) Dryden (D) Addison

7. "Chaucer found his native tongue a dialect and left it a language." Who makes this observation ?
   (A) I. A. Richards (B) F.R. Leavis (C) Lowes (D) Walter Pater
8. "Chaucer is the earliest of the great moderns." Who holds this view ?
   (A) Dryden (B) Ben Jonson (C) T.S. Eliot (D) Matthew Arnold
9. "If Chaucer is the Father of English Poetry, he is the Grandfather of the English Novel." Who makes this remark ?
   (A) Walter Pater (B) Ruskin (C) G.K. Chesterton (D) Coleridge
10. Who says about Chaucer's 'Characters'—"Here is God's Plenty."
    (A) Dryden (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Pope (D) Coleridge
11. In which month did Chaucer's pilgrims go on their pilgrimage ?
    (A) January (B) February (C) March (D) April
12. How many pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* are going on the pilgrimage ?
    (A) 27 (B) 29 (C) 30 (D) 31
13. How many pilgrims in the *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales* represent the knighthood class ?
    (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
14. How many ecclesiastical characters are portrayed in the *Prologue* ?
    (A) Five (B) Six (C) Seven (D) Eight
15. How many women characters figure in the *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales* ?
    (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
16. It is believed that the Host at the Inn was a real man. What is the name of the Host ?
    (A) Henry Bailly (B) Harry Bailly (C) Horney Bailly (D) Hoary Bailly
17. What is the name of the Inn where the pilgrims assemble for the night ?
    (A) Southwark Inn (B) Temple Inn (C) Tabard Inn (D) St. Becket Inn
18. To which shrine are the pilgrims going ?
    (A) Shrine of St.Agnes at Canterbury
    (B) Shrine of St. Lucas at Jerusalem
    (C) Shrine of St. Thomas a' Becket at Canterbury
    (D) Shrine of St. Mark in Southwark
19. One of the Tales in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* is in prose. Which of the following ?
    (A) *The Pardoner's Tale* (B) *The Parson's Tale*
    (C) *The Monk's Tale* (D) *The Knight's Tale*
20. One of the portraits in the *Prologue* is that of the *Wife of Bath.* What is Bath ?
    (A) The Christian name of the lady
    (B) The surname of the lady
    (C) The name of her husband
    (D) The name of the town to which she belonged

21. "He was as fresh as the month of May." This line occurs in the *Prologue*. Whom does this line refer to ?
(A) Friar (B) Franklin (C) Doctor of Physic (D) Squire

22. One of the following works is not a work of Chaucer. Which one ?
(A) *The House of Fame* (B) *The Owl and the Nightingale*
(C) *The Legend of Good Women* (D) *Romaunt of the Rose*

23. Which of the folllowing is Chaucer's prose work ?
(A) *Troylus and Cryseyde* (B) *The Legend of Good Women*
(C) *Treatise on the Astrolabe* (D) *The House of Fame*

24. Which of the following poets wrote a famous poem mourning the death of Chaucer ?
(A) Occleve in *The Governail of Princes*
(B) Lydgate in *Falles of Princes*
(C) James I of Scotland in *The King's Quair*
(D) William Dunwar in *The Thistle and the Rose*

25. Chaucer was not indebted for his sources to one of the following, Identify him :
(A) Homer (B) Virgil (C) Dante (D) Ovid

ANSWERS

1. (A)	2. (D)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (D)	9. (C)	10. (A)
11. (D)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (D)	15. (C)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (B)	20. (D)
21. (D)	22. (B)	23. (C)	24. (A)	25. (A)					

2. William Shakespeare

1. Shakespeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon. Stratford was the name of the town where he was born. What was Avon ?
(A) A high plateau on which Stratford was situated
(B) A hillock on which Stratford was situated
(C) A river on the bank of which Stratford was situated
(D) A heath where Stratford was situated

2. How many plays did Shakespeare write in all ?
(A) 37 (B) 38 (C) 39 (D) 36

3. How many sonnets did Shakespeare write in all ?
(A) 153 (B) 154 (C) 155 (D) 156

4. What is Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonais* ?
(A) A Comedy (B) A Tragedy (C) A Narrative poem (D) A Romance

5. To whom did Shakespeare dedicate his first Narrative poem *Venus and Adonais* ?
(A) Queen Elizabeth (B) James I
(C) Earl of Southampton (D) Ben Jonson

6. Who called Shakespeare "an upstart crow beautified with our feathers" ?
(A) John Lyly (B) George Peele (C) Thomas Kyd (D) Robert Greene

7. Who wrote the malicious pamphlet entitled "A Groat's Worth of Wit Bought with a Million of Repentance" against Shakespeare ?
(A) Robert Greene (B) Thomas Kyd (C) George Peele (D) John Lyly

8. Who ridiculed Shakespeare by saying that he knew "small Latin and less Greek" ?
(A) Marlowe (B) Ben Jonson (C) Spenser (D) Sidney

9. Who said, "Shakespeare has only heroines, and no heroes" ?
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Ruskin (D) T. S. Eliot

10. Dryden's play *All For Love* is based on one of Shakespeare's plays. On which of the following plays ?
(A) *Romeo and Juliet* (B) *Antony and Cleopatra*
(C) *Tempest* (D) *The Merchant of Venice*

11. The phrase "What's in a name ?" occurs in :
(A) *Othello* (B) *Hamlet*
(C) *Romeo and Juliet* (D) *Julius Caesar*

12. The title of the novel *The Sound and Fury* reminds us of Shakespear's :
(A) *Hamlet* (B) *Othello* (C) *King Lear* (D) *Macbeth*

13. Aldous Huxley took the hint for the title of his novel *Brave New World* from Shakespeare's :
(A) *Tempest* (B) *Winter's Tale*
(C) *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (D) *Antony and Cleopatra*

14. Shakespeare's *King Lear* was given a happy ending by one of the following playwrights. Identify the playwright :
(A) Thomas Otway (B) Nathaniel Lee (C) Nahun Tate (D) George Farquhar

15. Who has written *Tales from Shakespeare* ?
(A) Samuel Rogers (B) Thomas Love Peacock
(C) Charles Lamb (D) John Clare

16. In which play does Shakespeare attack the Puritans ?
(A) *The Merchant of Venice* (B) *Twelfth Night*
(C) *As You Like It* (D) *Much Ado About Nothing*

17. "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale." About whom are these lines spoken ?
(A) Desdemona (B) Cordelia (C) Cleopatra (D) Miranda

18. Imogen is the heroine of :
(A) *Cymbeline* (B) *Pericles* (C) *Winter's Tale* (D) *Tempest*

19. Who is the author of the critical work *Shakespeare's Sonnets Reconsidered* ?
(A) E.M. Forster (B) Samuel Butler (C) W.H. Auden (D) Charles Lamb

20. Who is the author of *Preface to Shakespeare* ?
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Hazlitt (D) Coleridge

21. Who has written the critical book *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays* ?
(A) Addison (B) Coleridge (C) Hazlitt (D) Arnold

22. Name the play in which the hero dies at the end of the Fourth Act, but the play continues to the Fifth Act :
(A) *King John* (B) *Richard the Second*
(C) *Coriolanus* (D) *Antony and Cleopatra*

23. Name the play in which the hero and the heroine die together :
(A) *Antony and Cleopatra* (B) *Othello*
(C) *Romeo and Juliet* (D) *Macbeth*

24. Which of the following is not a Roman play ?
(A) *Antony and Cleopatra* (B) *Coriolanus*
(C) *Titus Andronicus* (D) *Timon of Athens*

25. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." In which play does this line appear ?
(A) *The Merchant of Venice* (B) *As You Like It*
(C) *Twelfth Night* (D) *Romeo and Juliet*

26. "Frailty, thy name is woman !" In which play does this line occur ?
(A) *Othello* (B) *Hamlet* (C) *King Lear* (D) *Macbeth*

27. "Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend."
These lines are quoted from *Hamlet*. Who speaks these lines ?
(A) Hamlet (B) Polonius (C) Horatio (D) Laertes

28. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."
From which play are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Hamlet* (B) *Othello* (C) *King Lear* (D) *Macbeth*

29. "Cowards die many times before their deaths,
The valiant never tastes of death but once."
From which play are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Macbeth* (B) *Othello*
(C) *Julius Caesar* (D) *Antony and Cleopatra*

30. "…… Life's a tale,
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Singnifying nothing."
From which play are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Macbeth* (B) *Hamlet* (C) *Othello* (D) *King Lear*

31. "The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath : it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."
Whose speech is this ?
(A) Cordelia's (B) Portia's (C) Miranda's (D) Desdemona's

32. "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all compact."
These lines are quoted from *A Midsummer Night's Dream.* Who speaks these lines ?
(A) Philostrate (B) Hippolyta (C) Theseus (D) Bottom

33. "This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise."
Who expresses these sentiments in *Richard II* ?
(A) Richard II (B) John of Gaunt (C) Bolingbroke (D) Queen of Richard II

34. Who is the messenger of the Fairies in *The Tempest* ?
(A) Caliban (B) Juno (C) Ariel (D) Iris

35. "We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."
Who speaks these lines ?
(A) Brutus (B) Polonius (C) Hamlet (D) Prospero

36. What is *Rape of Lucrece* ?
(A) A sonnet (B) A narrative poem
(C) An early comedy (D) A scene in *Coriolanus*

37. In which play does Hermione appear as the heroine ?
(A) *Timon of Athens* (B) *Pericles*
(C) *Cymbeline* (D) *The Winter's Tale*

38. "He was not of an age, but for all times;
Nature herself was proud of his designs !"
Who praises Shakespeare in these words ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) Spenser (C) Dryden (D) Dr. Johnson

39. "He was the man, who of all modern and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and the most comprehensive soul."
Whose observation is this ?
(A) Ben Jonson's (B) Dryden's (C) Coleridge's (D) Robert Browning's

40. "Shakespeare is the grandest thing we have yet done …… Indian Empire will go, at any rate, some day, but this Shakespeare does not go; he lasts for ever with us. We cannot give up our Shakespeare."
Who holds this view ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) Dryden (C) Carlyle (D) Ruskin

41. In which year were Shakespeare's Sonnets published ?
(A) 1609 (B) 1598 (C) 1616 (D) 1600

42. For what is the phrase 'The Mousetrap' used by Shakespeare in *Hamlet* ?
(A) Hamlet's tragic flaw (B) The ghost of Hamlet's father
(C) The Play within the Play in *Hamlet* (D) Hamlet's Conscience

43. "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more."
In which play do these lines occur ?
(A) *Tempest* (B) *King Lear* (C) *Macbeth* (D) *Hamlet*

44. "Others abide our question. Thou art free,
We ask and ask—thou smilest and art still,
Out-topping knowledge."
These lines are written in praise of Shakespeare.
Who has written them ?
(A) Hazlitt (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Coleridge (D) Tennyson

45. "Soul of the age !
The applause ! delight ! the wonder of our stage !
My Shakespeare, rise."
Who praises Shakespeare in these words ?
(A) Ben Jonson (B) Spenser (C) Dryden (D) Dr. Johnson

46. "Thou in our wonder and astonishment,
Hast built thyself a live-long monument,
And so sepulcher'd in such pomp dost lie,
That Kings for such a Tomb would wish to die."
Who praises Shakespeare in these words ?
(A) Spenser (B) Ben Jonson (C) Dryden (D) Milton

47. "The greatest genius that perhaps human nature has yet produced, our myriad-minded Shakespeare."
Who makes this observation ?
(A) Coleridge (B) Hazlitt (C) Southey (D) Byron

48. Which of the following was the last play written by Shakespeare ?
(A) *Cymbeline* (B) *The Winter's Tale* (C) *The Tempest* (D) *Pericles*

49. "…… the rarer action is
In virtue than in vengeance !"
This is the summing up of Shakespeare's philosophy of life. In which play does he express this philosophy ?
(A) *Hamlet* (B) *Twelfth Night* (C) *Winter's Tale* (D) *Tempest*

50. "…… I'll break my staff,
Bury it certain fathoms in the earth,
And deeper than did ever plummet sound,
I'll drown my book."
In these words Shakespeare pronounces the ending of his dramatic career. In which play does he pronounce it ?
(A) *The Tempest* (B) *The Winter's Tale* (C) *Coriolanus* (D) *Titus Andronicus*

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (D)	7. (A)	8. (B)	9. (C)	10. (B)
11.	(C)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (C)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (B)	20. (B)
21.	(C)	22. (D)	23. (C)	24. (D)	25. (B)	26. (B)	27. (B)	28. (A)	29. (C)	30. (A)
31.	(B)	32. (C)	33. (B)	34. (C)	35. (D)	36. (B)	37. (D)	38. (A)	39. (B)	40. (C)
41.	(A)	42. (C)	43. (C)	44. (B)	45. (A)	46. (D)	47. (A)	48. (C)	49. (D)	50. (A)

3. Edmund Spenser

1. To whom did Spenser dedicate his *Faerie Queene* ?
   (A) To Queen Elizabeth (B) To King James I
   (C) To Sir Walter Raleigh (D) To Lord Leicester

2. To whom did Spenser write a complimentary letter explaining the plan and purpose of his *Faerie Queene* ?
   (A) To Queen Elizabeth (B) To Sir Walter Raleigh
   (C) To Lord Leicester (D) To Lord Ormond

3. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* was planned to be completed in twelve Books. But he was able to complete only :
   (A) One Book (B) Four Books (C) Six Books (D) Ten Books

4. Spenser's primary purpose or motto in writing the *Faerie Queene* was :
   (A) To please and honour Queene Elizabeth
   (B) To justify Holiness as the greatest virtue
   (C) To save the honour of womanhood
   (D) To fashion a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline

5. Who is the hero of Spenser's *Faerie Queene* ?
   (A) Morpheus (B) Phoebus (C) King Arthur (D) Archimago

6. When Sidney died, Spenser wrote an elegy on his death. Which of the following ?
   (A) *Amoretti* (B) *Astrophel*
   (C) *Epithalamion* (D) *Shepheard's Calendar*

7. Spenser's *Epithalamion* is :
   (A) an elegy (B) a narrative poem (C) A sonnet (D) a wedding hymn

8. Spenser's *Amoretti* is :
   (A) A collection of his love lyrics (B) A collection of his love sonnets
   (C) A collection of his miscellaneous songs (D) An elegy on the death of Sidney

9. Spenser wrote a series of sonnets in honour of his lady love, Elizabeth Boyle, whom he married later. What title did he give to this series ?
   (A) *Epithalamion* (B) *Venus and Adonis*
   (C) *Amoretti* (D) *Astrophel and Stella*

10. The *Faerie Queene* is an allegory. In this Queen Elizabeth is allegorized through the character of :
    (A) Duessa (B) Gloriana (C) Una (D) Charissa

11. Who calls Spenser the *Poets' Poet* ?
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) Sidney (C) Hazlitt (D) Charles Lamb

12. In which work did Spenser use the Spenserian stanza ?
(A) *Faerie Queene* (B) *Amoretti*
(C) *The Shepheard's Calendar* (D) *Epithalamion*

13. How many Cantos are there in Book I of the *Faerie Queene* ?
(A) Six (B) Ten (C) Four (D) Twelve

14. In the Dedicatory Letter, Spenser says that the real beginning of the allegory in the *Faerie Queene* is to be found in :
(A) Book I (B) Book XII (C) Book X (D) Book VI

15. A critic says that the *Faerie Queene* is "downright flattery—gross, shameless, lying flattery" of Queen Elizabeth ?
Who is this critic ?
(A) I. A. Richards (B) Dean Church (C) F. R. Leavis (D) Walter Pater

16. *The Faerie Queene* is basically a moral allegory. From whom did Spenser derive this concept of moral allegory ?
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Homer (D) Virgil

17. "Spenser writ no language." Who said this ?
(A) Dryden (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Ben Jonson (D) Matthew Arnold

18. Spenser divided his *Shephearde's Calendar* into twelve *Eclogues*. Why did he do so ?
(A) Because he designed to divide his *Faerie Queene* also into twelve Books
(B) Because twelve was supposed to be a standard number for a long allegory
(C) Because there are twelve months in a year
(D) Its design so required

19. To whom does Spenser dedicate his *Shephearde's Calendar* ?
(A) Sir Walter Raleigh (B) Queen Elizabeth
(C) Sir Philip Sidney (D) Prince Arthur

20. Which of the following poems of Spenser is a pastoral ?
(A) *Amoretti* (B) *Epithalamion*
(C) *Astrophel* (D) *The Shephearde's Calendar*

21. Why did Spenser give the title *Astrophel* to his elegy written on the death of Sidney ?
(A) Because Astrophel is a poetical name
(B) Because Sidney wrote a sonnet series under the title *Astrophel and Stella*
(C) Because Astrophel was the Christian name of Sidney
(D) Because Sidney loved Stella under the name of Astrophel

22. How many ethical Virtues have been highlighted by Spenser in the *Faerie Queene* ?
(A) Eight (B) Ten (C) Twelve (D) Four

23. Prince Arthur in the *Faerie Queene* symbolises :
(A) Truth (B) Magnificence (C) Knighthood (D) Mercy

24. Queen Elizabeth is allegorically represented through :
(A) Una (B) Duessa (C) Gloriana (D) Fidessa

25. "…… Her angel face,
As the great eye of heaven shyned bright
And made a sunshine in the shadie place
Did never mortal eye behold such heavenly grace."
Whose beauty is described in these lines ?
(A) Una's (B) Gloriana's (C) Duessa's (D) Abessa's

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (B)
9.	(C)	10. (B)	11. (D)	12. (A)	13. (D)	14. (B)	15. (B)	16. (B)
17.	(C)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (D)	21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (B)	24. (C)
25.	(A)							

4. John Milton

1. Milton lived through :
(A) The Elizabethan and Jacobean Ages
(B) The Jacobean and Caroline Ages
(C) The Caroline and Commonwealth Ages
(D) The Caroline, Commonwealth and Restoration Ages

2. What post did Milton hold during the Commonwealth Government ?
(A) Personal Secretary to Cromwell (B) Latin Secretary
(C) Education Secretary (D) Puritan Secretary

3. At what age did Milton become blind ?
(A) At the age of 38 (B) At the age of 43 (C) At the age of 44 (D) At the age of 48

4. How many times did Milton marry ?
(A) Only once (B) Two times (C) Three times (D) Did not marry at all

5. How many Books are there in *Paradise Lost* ?
(A) Eight (B) Ten (C) Twelve (D) Six

6. Milton's *Samson Agonistes* is :
(A) An Epic (B) A poetic Biography of Samson
(C) A poetic play (D) A narrative poem

7. Milton wrote *Areopagitica* :
(A) to defend the cause of the Regicides (B) to condemn the deed of the Regicides
(C) to defend people's Freedom of Speech (D) to propagate his faith in Puritanism

8. Name the woman whom Samson Agonistes loved and who betrayed him :
(A) Helen (B) Delilah (C) Prosperpine (D) Rosalind

9. In which Book of *Paradise Lost* Adam and Eve meet for the first time ?
(A) Book I (B) Book II (C) Book III (D) Book IV

10. "Fame is the last infirmity of the noble mind." In which poem of Milton does this line occur ?
(A) *Comus* (B) *Paradise Regained* (C) *Lycidas* (D) *Samson Agonistes*

11. *Lycidas* is a pastoral elegy written by Milton on the death of his friend :
(A) Arthur Hallam (B) Cromwell (C) Edward King (D) Lord Fairfax

12. Who said of Milton : "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart" ?
(A) Wordsworth (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Keats

13. "Milton, thou shouldst be living at this hour !"
Who remembers Milton so passionately in a sonnet ?
(A) Shelley (B) Wordsworth (C) Keats (D) Matthew Arnold

14. Milton's *Paradise Lost* is divided into the same number of Books as :
(A) *Divine Comedy* (B) *Iliad* (C) *Odyssey* (D) *Faerie Queen*

15. Who is next in command after Satan in the *Paradise Lost* ?
(A) Mammon (B) Beelzebub (C) Moloch (D) Baalim

16. "What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support."
In which Book of *Paradise Lost* do these lives appear ?
(A) In Book I (B) In Book II (C) In Book IV (D) In Book VI

17. Which Book of *Paradise Lost* begins with an invocation to light ?
(A) Book IX (B) Book IV (C) Book III (D) Book VI

18. In which Book of *Paradise Lost* does Milton discuss the principles of Free Will and Divine Justice ?
(A) In Book III (B) In Book IV (C) In Book VI (D) In Book IX

19. How many English sonnets in all were written by Milton ?
(A) 21 (B) 24 (C) 26 (D) 18

20. What is Milton's *Comus* ?
(A) A poetic play (B) A masque (C) A Narrative poem (D) An elegy

21. "Captain or Colonel, or Knight in Arms"
This is the first line of a sonnet written by Milton. What is the title of the sonnet ?
(A) *When the Assault was Intended to the City*
(B) *To the Lord General Fairfax*
(C) *To the Lord General Cromwell*
(D) *On the Late Massacre in Piedmont*

22. Milton wrote a sonnet on the death of his wife. The sonnet is entitled *On His Deceased Wife*. What was the name of his wife who was deceased ?
(A) Elizabeth Minshull (B) Mary Powell
(C) Catherine Woodcock (D) Not certain

23. "They also serve who only stand and wait." This is the concluding line of a sonnet written by Milton. What is the title of the sonnet ?
(A) *To Lord General Fairfax* (B) *On His Blindness*
(C) *To Sir Henry Vane* (D) *To Lord General Cromwell*

24. What is Milton's *On the Nativity of Christ* ?
(A) A sonnet (B) A lyric (C) An Ode (D) An Idyll

25. Milton has written a poem entitled *L'Allegro*. What is the meaning of the title ?
(A) A very cheerful man (B) A very melancholy man
(C) A very jealous man (D) A very hopeful man

26. Milton has written another poem entitled *II Penseroso*. What is the meaning of the title ?
(A) A very lively man (B) A very melancholy man
(C) A very brave man (D) A very tolerant man

27. In Milton's famous Masque *Comus,* an important character is Circe. Who was Circe ?
(A) The beloved of Comus (B) The mother of Comus
(C) The Queen of fairies (D) The pastoral goddess

28. Milton borrowed the theme for *Comus* from :
(A) Homer's *Iliad* (B) Homer's *Odyssey*
(C) Virgil's *Aeneid* (D) Spenser's *Fairie Queene*

29. Milton derived the title for his *Areopagitica* from the Greek word 'Areopagus'. What was Areopagus ?
(A) The Greek God of Liberty
(B) A Greek King who supported freedom of speech
(C) A Greek hill where a tribunal for liberty of speech was held
(D) A Greek statesman who championed the cause of liberty of speech

30. Milton wrote a large number of political pamphlets and treatises. What were they called ?
(A) Reviews (B) Tracts (C) Observations (D) Treatises

31. "Of Man's first disobediene, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought death in the World, and all our woe."
What fruit was this ?
(A) Mango (B) Guava (C) Apple (D) Orange

32. "What though the field be lost ?
All is not lost—the unconquerable will
And study of revenge ……"
Who encourages his followers in these words ?
(A) Satan (B) Beelzebub (C) Moloch (D) Baalim

33. "A mind not to be changed by place or time,
The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heaven of Hell, a Hell of Heaven."
These lines show the spirit of :
(A) Revolution (B) Renaissance (C) Puritanism (D) Reformation

34. "O mighty mouth'd inventor of harmonies,
O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,
God-gifted organ-voice of England
Milton, a name to resound for ages."
Who praises Milton in these words ?
(A) Wordsworth (B) Keats (C) Shelley (D) Tennyson

35. "Nor second he that rode sublime
Upon the seraph-wings of poesy,
The secrets of the abyss to spy,
……
Where angels tremble when they gaze,
He saw."
Who praises Milton in these poetic lines ?
(A) Tennyson (B) Thomas Gray (C) Wordsworth (D) Matthew Arnold

36. "…… He died
Who was the sire of an immortal strain,
Blind, old and lovely,when his country's pride,
The priest, the slave, and the liberticide
Trampled and mocked with many loathed rite of lust and blood."
Who praises Milton in these Lines ?
(A) Shelley (B) Wordsworth (C) Tennyson (D) Coleridge

37. "Three poets, in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy and England did adorn.
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in majesty : in thought the last.
The force of nature could no further go,
To make a third, she joined the other two."
Who praises Milton in these words ?
(A) Coleridge (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Dryden (D) Dr. Johnson

38. "Thou hast a voice whose sound was like the sea :
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness."
These lines are written in praise of Milton.
Who has written them ?
(A) Pope (B) Wordsworth (C) Dryden (D) Gray

39. "Before the greatness displayed in Milton's poem, all other greatness shrinks away. The weakest of his agents are the highest and noblest of human beings, the original parents of mankind."
Who admires Milton's *Paradise Lost* in these words ?
(A) Dr. Johnson (B) Dryden (C) Coleridge (D) Hazlitt

40. "Though fallen on evil days,
On evil days though fallen, and evil tongues,
In darkness, and with dangers compass'd round,
And solitude.
In these words Milton describes a certain stage in his own life. When did such a stage occur in his life ?
(A) When Charles I had been executed
(B) When Cromwell established the Commonwealth
(C) When the Age of Restoration came
(D) When his third wife died.

ANSWERS

1.	(D)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (C)	7. (C)	8. (B)
9.	(D)	10. (C)	11. (C)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (A)
17.	(C)	18. (A)	19. (D)	20. (B)	21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (B)	24. (C)
25.	(A)	26. (B)	27. (B)	28. (B)	29. (C)	30. (B)	31. (C)	32. (A)
33.	(B)	34. (D)	35. (B)	36. (A)	37. (C)	38. (B)	39. (A)	40. (C)

5. John Dryden

1. Between which sets of years did Dryden live ?
(A) 1625-1700 (B) 1631-1700 (C) 1635-1700 (D) 1628-1700

2. Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* is :
(A) A long poetical work
(B) A play in Five Acts
(C) A critical treatise on dramatic art developed through dialogues
(D) A long essay on the art and craft of English dramatists

3. Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* develops through dialogues amongst four interlocutors. One of the following is not one of those interlocutors. Identify him :
(A) Eugenius (B) Crites (C) Leslie (D) Neander

4. One of the following interlocutors in Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* respresents Dryden himself. Identify him :
(A) Eugenius (B) Crites (C) Neander (D) Lisideius

5. In Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* Neander speaks for :
(A) French Dramatists (B) Greek Dramatists
(C) Ancient Dramatists (D) Modern English Dramatists

6. Which of the following plays is not written by Dryden ?
(A) *All For Love* (B) *Love's Labour's Lost*
(C) *Conquest of Granada* (D) *Tyrannic Love*

7. Dryden's *All For Love* is based on :
(A) *Samson Agonistes* (B) *Romeo and Juliet*
(C) *Caesar and Cleopatra* (D) *Antony and Cleopatra*

8. The central theme of Dryden's *The Hind and the Panther* is :
   (A) Defence of Puritanism (B) Defence of Protestantism
   (C) Defence of Roman Catholicism (D) Defence of Anglicanism

9. Dryden said in one of his critical treatises :
   "Our numbers (Versification) were in their nonage till these two appeared." Whom does Dryden refer to in this observation ?
   (A) Waller and Denham (B) Milton and Donne
   (C) Herrick and Taylor (D) Samuel Butler and Cowley

10. "Here is God's plenty." Who is Dryden referring to in this remark ?
    (A) Shakespeare (B) Marlowe (C) Chaucer (D) Spenser

11. Dryden's *The Medal* is a personal satire on :
    (A) Shaftesbury (B) James II (C) Charles I (D) John Bunyan

12. "Here lies my wife, here let her rest !
    Now she is at rest, and so am I."
    This was a proposed epitaph to be engraved on the tomb of his wife. Who was this poet ?
    (A) Alexander Pope (B) Ben Jonson (C) John Dryden (D) Samuel Butler

13. Dryden was hailed as "The Father of English criticism." Who hailed him thus ?
    (A) Dr. Johnson (B) Pope (C) Addison (D) Coleridge

14. Zimri, Duke of Buckingham, is a character that appears in Dryden's :
    (A) *MacFlecknoe* (B) *Absolem and Achitophel*
    (C) *The Medal* (D) *The Rehearsal*

15. Dryden's *Alexander's Feast* is :
    (A) A play (B) An ode (C) A narrative poem (D) A satire

16. One of the following odes is written by Dryden. Which one ?
    (A) *A Hymn to God the Father* (B) *On the Nativity of Christ*
    (C) *Anne Killigrew* (D) *To Virgil*

17. Dryden has written an elegy on the death of Cromwell. What is its title ?
    (A) *In Memory of Cromwell*
    (B) *Cromwell*
    (C) *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell*
    (D) *A Tribute to Cromwell*

18. Whom does Dryden satirise in *MacFlecknoe* ?
    (A) Pope (B) Thomas Shadwell
    (C) Duke of Buckingham (D) Shaftesbury

19. Dryden has written a play on a Mughal Emperor. On which of the following Emperors ?
    (A) Shahjahan (B) Aurang-Zebe (C) Bahadur Shah (D) Akbar

20. Which of the following plays is written by Dryden ?
    (A) *The Rival Ladies* (B) *The Maid's Revenge*
    (C) *Revenge* (D) *The Traitor*

21. Dryden's *Love Triumphant* is a :
(A) Comedy (B) Tragi-comedy (C) Heroic play (D) Historical Tragedy

22. What special epithet is given to Dryden's plays in general ?
(A) Horror plays (B) Heroic plays (C) Revenge plays (D) Satircal plays

23. Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* is a very powerful :
(A) Political satire (B) Social satire (C) Religious satire (D) Personal satire

24. Dryden's *The Wife of Bath Her Tale* is :
(A) A mock-poem (B) A Fable (C) A satirical poem (D) A verse tale

25. Dryden's elegy *On the Death of Amyntas* is a :
(A) Non-serious elegy (B) Conventional elegy
(C) Pastoral elegy (D) An elegy of personal grief

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2. (C)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (D)	6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (C)
9.	(A)	10. (C)	11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (B)	15. (B)	16. (C)
17.	(C)	18. (B)	19. (B)	20. (A)	21. (C)	22. (B)	23. (A)	24. (B)
25.	(C)							

6. William Wordsworth

1. Why is the year 1798 taken to be the year of the beginning of the Romantic Movement ?
(A) Because it was the year of Wordsworth's birth
(B) Because it was the year in which James Thomson's *Seasons* was published
(C) Because it was the year in which Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads* were published
(D) Because it was the year in which the French Revolution started

2. Wordsworth was popularly known as the poet of :
(A) Lancashire Region (B) Wessex Region
(C) Lake Districts (D) Waverly Region

3. After whom Wordsworth became the Poet Laureate of England ?
(A) Coleridge (B) Walter Scott (C) Robert Southey (D) Dryden

4. Who accused Wordsworth of being a 'Lost Leader' ?
(A) Shelley (B) Byron (C) Arnold (D) Browning

5. Why was Wordsworth accused of being a 'Lost Leader' ?
(A) Because he gave up the cause of supporting the French Revolution
(B) Because he accepted the post of the Poet Laureateship of England
(C) Because he started discouraging the younger Romantic poets
(D) Because he started refuting the established poetic theories

6. "Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a riband in his coat."
Browning writes these lines on Wordsworth in a poem. What is the title of the poem written by Browning ?
(A) *Prospice* (B) *The Patriot* (C) *The Lost Leader* (D) *Memorabilia*

7. Wordsworth's famous *Preface to the Lyrical Ballads* was :
   (A) The Preface to the first edition of the *Lyrical Ballads*
   (B) The Preface to the second edition of the *Lyrical Ballads*
   (C) A separate supplement to the *Lyrical Ballads*
   (D) A rejoinder to Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria*

8. Who was or were the authors of the *Lyrical Ballads* ?
   (A) Wordsworth alone (B) Wordsworths and Coleridge
   (C) Wordsworth and Walter Scott (D) Wordsworth and Southey

9. Wordsworth's *Prelude* is a :
   (A) Philosophical poem (B) Metaphysical poem
   (C) Autobiographical poem (D) A Narrative poem

10. "We are laid asleep in body and become a living soul." In which poem of Wordsworth does this line occur ?
   (A) *Tintern Abbey* (B) *Immortality Ode*
   (C) *The Prelude* (D) *The Excursion*

11. "But Europe at that time was thrilled with joy
   France standing on the top of golden hours,
   And human nature seeming born anew."
   Which time is Wordsworth referring to in these lines ?
   (A) The period of the French Revolution
   (B) The period of discovery of new lands
   (C) The beginning of the Industrial Age
   (D) The period of the new discoveries in science

12. "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
   But to be young was very heaven."
   What period of history do these lines refer to ?
   (A) To the period of Commonwealth in England
   (B) To the period of Renaissance in Europe
   (C) To the Romantic period in literature
   (D) To the period of French Revolution

13. "Trailing clouds of glory do we come from God,
   Who is our Home !"
   From which poem are these lines quoted ?
   (A) *Immortality Ode* (B) *Tintern Abbey*
   (C) *Excursion* (D) *Prelude*

14. Wordsworth wrote a sonnet on :
   (A) Milton (B) Shakespeare (C) Sidney (D) Ben Jonson

15. "For Nature then ……
   To me was all in all."
   From which poem are these lines quoted ?
   (A) *Education of Nature* (B) *The Excursion*
   (C) *Tintern Abbey* (D) *The World is Too Much with Us*

16. "They flash upon that inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Rainbow* (B) *Daffodils*
(C) *Tintern Abbey* (D) *The Solitary Reaper*

17. "Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Tintern Abbey* (B) *Prelude*
(C) *Written in Early Spring* (D) *Daffodils*

18. "The child is father of the man
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *To Lucy* (B) *To a Butterfly*
(C) *My Heart Leaps Up* (D) *Solitary Reaper*

19. "To me the meanest flower that grows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Early Spring* (B) *The Rainbow* (C) *The Daffodils* (D) *Immortality Ode*

20. "O joy ! that in our embers
Is something that doth live,
That nature yet remembers
What was so fugitive."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Immortality Ode* (B) *Tintern Abbey*
(C) *The Prelude* (D) *The Excursion*

21. "Stern Daughter of the Voice of God !"
Who is this 'Stern Daughter' ?
(A) Nature (B) Duty (C) Soul (D) Conscience

22. "……in his hand
The thing became a trumpet, whence he blew
Soul-animating strains ……"
In whose hand according to Wordsworth ?
(A) Sidney's (B) Shakespeare's (C) Milton's (D) Dryden's

23. "The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Daffodils* (B) *Early Spring*
(C) *To Lucy* (D) *The Solitary Reaper*

24. "The Cottage which was named the 'Evening Star',
Is gone."
Whose cottage is referred to ?
(A) Of Michael (B) Of the Leech-Gatherer
(C) Of the Highland Girl (D) Of Lucy

25. "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting
And cometh from afar."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *The Prelude* (B) *The Immortality Ode*
(C) *The Excursion* (D) *Tintern Abbey*

26. "Dust as we are, the immortal spirit grows
Like harmony in music; there is a dark
Inscrutable workmanship that reconciles
Discordant elements."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Immortality Ode* (B) *The Prelude*
(C) *The Excursion* (D) *Tintern Abbey*

27. What kind of poem is *Laodamia* ?
(A) An elegy (B) A sonnet (C) An ode (D) A narrative poem

28. "Me this unchartered freedom tires :
I feel the weight of chance-desires."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Laodamia* (B) *The Leech-Gatherer*
(C) *Michael* (D) *Ode to Duty*

29. "Come, blessed barrier between day and day,
Dear mother of fresh thought and joyous health."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Strange Fits of Passion Have I Known* (B) *Immortality Ode*
(C) *To Sleep* (D) *Early Spring*

30. "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart." Whose soul Wordsworth is referring to in the above line ?
(A) Shakespeare's (B) Milton's (C) Spenser's (D) Chaucer's

ANSWERS

1. (C)	2. (C)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (B)
9. (C)	10. (A)	11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (C)	16. (B)
17. (A)	18. (C)	19. (D)	20. (A)	21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (C)	24. (A)
25. (B)	26. (B)	27. (D)	28. (D)	29. (C)	30. (B)		

7. S. T. Coleridge

1. S. T. Coleridge belonged to the group of :
   (A) Older Romantic poets (B) Younger Romantic poets
   (C) Early Victorian poets (D) Later Victorian Poets
2. The phrase "Willing suspension of disbelief" is applied to Coleridge's :
   (A) Nature poems (B) Poems on social themes
   (C) Poetic plays (D) Poems on supernatural themes
3. Coleridge wrote some of his poetry in collaboration with :
   (A) Wordsworth (B) Walter Scott (C) Robert Southey (D) Shelley
4. The Mariner in *The Ancient Mariner* kills :
   (A) A golden fish (B) A nightingale (C) A penguin (D) An albatross
5. Coleridge once said, "I have a smack of Hamlet myself." Why did he say so ?
   (A) Because he suffered from Hamlet's fits of depression on account of his addiction to opium-eating
   (B) He had melancholy nature by birth like Hamlet
   (C) He suffered from occasional fits of madness like Hamlet
   (D) He had been disappointed in love like Hamlet
6. "He prayeth best, who loveth best,
   All things, great and small."
   In which poem do these lines occur ?
   (A) *Kubla Khan* (B) *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*
   (C) *Christabel* (D) *Dejection : An Ode*
7. Which of the following biographical-cum-literary studies was written by Coleridge ?
   (A) *Lives of the Poets* (B) *Eminent Victorians*
   (C) *Biographia Literaria* (D) *Lives*
8. "O Lady ! we receive but what we give,
   And in our life alone does Nature live;
   Ours is her wedding garment, ours her shroud !"
   Who is the 'Lady' referred to in the above lines ?
   (A) Mary Hutchinson, Wordsworth's wife (B) Dorothy, Wordsworth's sister
   (C) Jane Austen, the novelist (D) Mary Godwin
9. In which poem Coleridge refers to :
   "My shaping spirit of Imagination."
   (A) *Dejection : An Ode* (B) *Youth and Age*
   (C) *Christabel* (D) *Kubla Khan*
10. "Water, water, every where,
    And all the boards did shrink;
    Water, water, every where,
    Nor any drop to drink."
    From which poem are these lines quoted ?
    (A) *Dejection : An Ode* (B) *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*
    (C) *Kubla Khan* (D) *Christabel*

11. Why were the Ancient Mariner and his companions so cursed ?
    (A) Because the sea-god had cursed them
    (B) Because an evil spirit had cursed them
    (C) Because they were cursed for killing an Albatross
    (D) Because they had set out on an ominous voyage

12. How many Parts are there in *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* ?
    (A) Four (B) Five (C) Six (D) Seven

13. Coleridge has written an Ode addressed to a Country. Which of the following countries is addressed ?
    (A) England (B) Greece (C) France (D) Italy

14. "Weave a circle round him thrice,
    And close your eyes with holy dread,
    For he on honey-dew hath fed,
    And drunk the milk of Paradise."
    From which poem are these lines quoted ?
    (A) *Rime of the Ancient Mariner* (B) *Kubla Khan*
    (C) *Christabel* (D) *Frost at Midnight*

15. Coleridge is best known for his :
    (A) Concept of Imagery
    (B) Concept of Imagination
    (C) Concept of the level of Sub-Consciousness
    (D) Concept of Emotional Depth

16. Into how many Parts is *Christabel* divided ?
    (A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

17. "There she sees a damsel bright,
    Drest in a silken robe of white,
    That shadowy in the moonlight shone,
    The neck that made that white robe wan."
    From which poem are these lines quoted ?
    (A) *Rime of the Ancient Mariner* (B) *Kubla Khan*
    (C) *Dejection : An Ode* (D) *Christabel*

18. What is the name of the sorceress in *Christabel* ?
    (A) La Fayette (B) Morienti (C) Geraldine (D) Valentine

19. What is Coleridge's poem *Fears in Solitude* ?
    (A) An Ode (B) A Sonnet (C) A Fable (D) A Narrative Poem

20. Coleridge has written a poem *The Nightingale*. He himself calls it a :
    (A) Narrative poem (B) Conversation poem
    (C) Unconventional poem (D) Fragmentary poem

21. Coleridge has written a poem entitled *The Destiny of Nations*. He himself calls it :
    (A) A Dream (B) A Reverie (C) A Vision (D) A Hallucination

22. Coleridge has written an Elegy on the death of ;
(A) Keats (B) Shelley (C) Chatterton (D) Byron

23. Coleridge's poem entitled *To A Friend* is addressed to :
(A) Wordsworth (B) Walter Scott (C) Charles Lamb (D) William Hazlitt

24. "I'm poor and of a low estate,
The Mother of the Prince of Peace,
Joy rises in me, like a summer's morn :
Peace, Peace on Earth ! the Prince of Peace is born."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *A Christmas Carol* (B) *Religious Musings*
(C) *The Eolian Harp* (D) *Honour*

25. "Friend of the wise ! and Teacher of the Good !
Into my heart have I received that Lay
More than historic, that prophetic Lay."
To whom are these lines addressed ?
(A) To Walter Scott (B) To Wordsworth (C) To Southey (D) To Byron

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (A)	6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (B)
9.	(A)	10. (B)	11. (C)	12. (D)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (B)	16. (A)
17.	(D)	18. (C)	19. (D)	20. (B)	21. (C)	22. (C)	23. (C)	24. (A)
25.	(B)							

8. P. B. Shelley

1. P. B. Shelley belonged to the :
   (A) Earlier generation of Romantic poets (B) Later generation of Romantic poets
   (C) Earlier generation of Victorian poets (D) Later generation of Victorian poets

2. The total span of Shelley's life was about :
   (A) 28 years (B) 32 years (C) 30 years (D) 31 years

3. Shelley was expelled from the Oxford University for the publication of :
   (A) *The Mask of Anarchy* (B) *The Revolt of Islam*
   (C) *On the Necessity of Atheism* (D) *Hellas*

4. Who called Shelley "an ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain" ?
   (A) Matthew Arnold (B) John Ruskin (C) Charles Lamb (D) Hazlitt

5. *Adonais* is a Pastoral Elegy written on the death of :
   (A) Keats (B) Byron (C) Scott (D) Southey

6. Shelley's *Defence of Poetry* is a rejoinder to :
   (A) Sidney's *Apologie for Poetrie*
   (B) Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*
   (C) Love Peacock's *The Four Ages of Poetry*
   (D) Hazlitt's *The English Comic Writers*

7. Shelley's death was caused by :
   (A) Poisoning (B) Drowning (C) Consumption (D) Fighting

8. "Nothing of him that doth fade,
   But doth suffer a sea-change
   Into something rich and strange."
   These lines were inscribed upon the tomb of Shelley. From where were these lines borrowed ?
   (A) From Ariel's song in *The Tempest* (B) From Gray's *Elegy*
   (C) From Milton's *Lycidas* (D) From Spenser's *Astrophel*

9. "Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
   Stains the white radiance of Eternity
   Until Death tramples it to fragments, die."
   From which of Shelley's poems are these lines quoted ?
   (A) *Hellas* (B) *Adonais* (C) *Alastor* (D) *The Cenci*

10. "We look before and after,
    And pine for what is not :
    ……
    Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."
    From which poem are these lines quoted ?
    (A) *To a Skylark* (B) *Ode to the West Wind*
    (C) *Lament* (D) *Love's Philosophy*

11. Referring to *Adonais*, Shelley said, "I have dipped my pen in consuming fire for his destroyers." Who were these destroyers ?
    (A) The Editors of *The London Magazine*
    (B) The Editors of *Quarterly Review*
    (C) The Editors of *Blackwood's Magazine*
    (D) The Editors of both *Quarterly Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*

12. To whom is Shelley's *The Revolt of Islam* dedicated ?
    (A) William Godwin (B) Mary Godwin
    (C) Harriet Westbrook (D) Jane Clairmont

13. To whom is Shelley's *The Cenci* dedicated ?
    (A) Leigh Hunt (B) Byron (C) Coleridge (D) Wordsworth

14. What kind of play is *The Cenci* ?
    (A) A comedy (B) A tragedy (C) A tragi-comedy (D) A masque

15. How many Cantos are there in Shelley's *The Revolt of Islam* ?
    (A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 12

16. How many Acts are there in Shelley' play, *Prometheus Unbound* ?
    (A) Three Acts (B) Four Acts (C) Five Acts (D) Six Acts

17. How many Acts are there in Shelley's play, *The Cenci* ?
    (A) Three Acts (B) Four Acts (C) Five Acts (D) Six Acts

18. How many Acts are there in Shelley's play, *Oedipus Tyrannus* ?
    (A) Two Acts (B) Three Acts (C) Four Acts (D) Five Acts

19. How many Parts are there in Shelley's *The Sensitive Plant* ?
    (A) Three Parts (B) Four Parts (C) Five Parts (D) Six Parts

20. Which work of Shelley has the sub-title, *The Spirit of Solitude* ?
    (A) *Queen Mab* (B) *Alastor*
    (C) *The Cenci* (D) *The Sensitive Plant*

21. From which source did Shelley get the idea of writing *The Prometheus Unbound* ?
    (A) Aeschylus (B) Euripides (C) Seneca (D) Sophocles

22. Where is the scene of *Oedipus Tyrannus* by Shelley laid ?
    (A) Troy (B) Thebes (C) Constantinople (D) Aethiopia

23. "I change but I cannot die"
    What is it that changes but does not die according to a poem by Shelley ?
    (A) Human spirit (B) The West Wind (C) The Cloud (D) The Skylark

24. Shelley's *Ariel to Miranda* was inspired by Shakespeare's :
    (A) *The Winter's Tale* (B) *The Taming of the Shrew*
    (C) *The Merchant of Venice* (D) *The Tempest*

25. "If winter comes, can spring be far behind ?"
    Which poem of Shelley ends with this line ?
    (A) *The Cloud* (B) *To a Skylark*
    (C) *Ode to the West Wind* (D) *To Night*

26. What is Shelley's *O World ! O Life ! O Time !* ?
(A) A Sonnet (B) An Ode (C) A lyric (D) An elegy

27. Shelley's *Masque of Anarchy* is :
(A) A Satire (B) An Elegy (C) A Sonnet (D) An Ode

28. Which of the following is Shelley's autobiographical poem ?
(A) *Alastor* (B) *Queen Mab* (C) *Adonais* (D) *The Cenci*

29. "I fall upon the thorns of Life ! I bleed !
A heavy weight of hours has chained and bowed
One too like thee : tameless, and swift, and proud."
From which poem have these lines been quoted ?
(A) *Ode to the West Wind* (B) *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty*
(C) *Adonais* (D) *Alastor*

30. "Smiling they live, and call life pleasure :
To me that cup has been dealt in another measure."
From which poem have these lines been quoted ?
(A) *A Lament*
(B) *O World ! O Life ! O Time !*
(C) *Stanzas Written in Dejection Near Naples*
(D) *The Dirge*

ANSWERS

1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (A)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (A)	9. (B)	10. (A)
11. (D)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (B)	15. (D)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (A)	20. (B)
21. (A)	22. (B)	23. (C)	24. (D)	25. (C)	26. (C)	27. (A)	28. (A)	29. (A)	30. (C)

9. John Keats

1. Who calls Keats "one of the inheritors of unfulfilled renown ?
(A) Shelley (B) Byron (C) Walter Scott (D) Southey

2. What was the total span of Keat's life ?
(A) 25 years (B) 26 years (C) 28 years (D) 24 years

3. What was the cause of the death of Keats at such an early age ?
(A) Frustration in love (B) Adverse criticism of his poetry
(C) Disease of consumption (D) Drowning

4. Who wrote a famous Pastoral Elegy on the death of Keats ?
(A) Wordsworth (B) Byron (C) Shelley (D) Walter Scott

5. What was the title of the elegy written by Shelley on the death of Keats ?
(A) *Thyrsis* (B) *Adonais* (C) *Lycidas* (D) *Astrophel*

6. A critic said about Keats, "He is with Shakespeare." Who is this critic ?
(A) Hazlitt (B) Coleridge (C) Matthew Arnold (D) Ruskin

7. Keats said about himself "My name is writ in water." Why did he say so ?
   (A) Because he had a premonition of his early death
   (B) Because he had no hope of his being remembered as a poet
   (C) Because of his frustration in love
   (D) Because he suffered from consumption

8. Madeline is the heroine of a narrative poem of Keats. Of which poem ?
   (A) *Endymion* (B) *Eve of St. Mark* (C) *Hyperion* (D) *Eve of St. Agnes*

9. One of Keats's Odes ends with the line :
   "For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair,"
   Which of the following odes ?
   (A) *Ode on a Grecian Urn* (B) *To Psyche*
   (C) *Ode to Autumn* (D) *Ode to a Nightingale*

10. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." A verse-tale of Keats begins with this line.
    Which of the following tales ?
    (A) *Hyperion* (B) *Endymion* (C) *Eve of St. Agnes* (D) *Eve of St. Mark*

11. The severe criticism of *Endymion* which is believed to have hastened Keats's death appeared in :
    (A) *Blackwood's Magazine* (B) *Edinburgh Review*
    (C) *Quarterly Review* (D) *London Magazine*

12. Referring to *Adonais*, Shelley said, "I have dipped my pen in consuming fire for his destroyers." Who were those destroyers ?
    (A) The Editors of the *London Magazine*
    (B) The Editors of *Quarterly Review*
    (C) The Editors of *Blackwood's Magazine*
    (D) The Editors of both *Quarterly Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*

13. How did Keats begin his career ?
    (A) As a sub-editor of a local Newspaper (B) As a proof-reader in a publisher's firm
    (C) As an apprentice to an apothecary (D) As a clerk in an office

14. Shelley writes in *Adonais* :
    "…… how they fled
    When, like Apollo, from his golden bow
    The Pythian of the age one *arrow* sped."
    Who is referred to as "The Pythian of the age" ?
    (A) Byron (B) Browning (C) Coleridge (D) Hazlitt

15. In the lines quoted above in Q. 14, what does "arrow" imply ?
    (A) Byron's rejoinder published in the *London Magazine*
    (B) Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*
    (C) Byron's *Manfred*
    (D) Byron's *The Vision of Judgement*

16. Which poem of Keats is modelled on Milton's *Paradise Lost* in style and structure ?
(A) *Endymion* (B) *Isabella* (C) *Hyperion* (D) *Lamia*

17. Which one of the following poems of Keats is a story of the elopement of two lovers ?
(A) *Isabella* (B) *Hyperion*
(C) *The Eve of St. Agnes* (D) *Lamia*

18. Which work of Keats is based on Burton's *The Anatomy of Melancholy* ?
(A) *Endymion* (B) *Lamia* (C) *Isabella* (D) *Hyperion*

19. Keats took the story of *Endymion* from :
(A) Greek mythology (B) Italian folk tales
(C) Irish legends (D) Roman myths

20. Keats's *La Belle Dame Sans Merci* is a :
(A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Ballad (D) Song

21. Keats's Volume of Poems of 1817 was dedicated to :
(A) Spenser (B) Fanny Brawne (C) Leigh Hunt (D) Wordsworth

22. Which of the following works of Keats is based on Drayton's *The Man in the Moon* and Fletcher's *The Faithful Shepherdess* ?
(A) *Isabella* (B) *Endymion*
(C) *Hyperion* (D) *The Eve of St. Agnes*

23. Keats writes in *The Ode to a Nightingale* :
"Where youth grows pale, spectre thin, and dies."
Whose death is referred to in this line ?
(A) His own death by consumption
(B) His brother's death by consumption
(C) Death of Chatterton who died at the age of 18
(D) Death of Philip Sidney who died at the age of 32

24. *Hyperion* presents a war between :
(A) Titans and Olympians (B) Gods and Devils
(C) Satan and Archangels (D) Greeks and Trojans

25. *Endymion* is the story of love between the hero Endymion and :
(A) Venus (B) Cynthia (C) Agnes (D) Prosperpina

26. Who is the hero of Keats's *Lamia* ?
(A) Lorenzo (B) Porphyro (C) Corinth (D) Clymene

27. Who was *Lamia* ?
(A) A serpent-woman (B) An enchantress
(C) A fairy (D) A nymph

28. *Isabella* is a story of love between Isabella and :
(A) Porphyro (B) Corinth (C) Lacius (D) Lorenzo

29. Isabella's lover Lorenzo is treacherously killed by :
(A) Her rival lover (B) Her foster father (C) Her brothers (D) Her uncles

30. "Keats was a Greek born in England." Why is it said so ?
    (A) Because Keats borrowed most of his themes from Greek mythology
    (B) Because Keats was a highly sensuous poet like the Greek poets
    (C) Because Keats had great fascination for Greek heroes
    (D) Because he was a great admirer of Homer

ANSWERS

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (D)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (C)	12. (D)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (C)	17. (C)	18. (B)	19. (A)	20. (C)
21. (C)	22. (B)	23. (B)	24. (A)	25. (B)	26. (C)	27. (A)	28. (D)	29. (C)	30. (A)

10. Lord Byron

1. Lord Byron died at the age of :
   (A) 34 years (B) 36 years (C) 38 years (D) 35 years
2. Byron woke up one morning and found himself famous. What was that occasion ?
   (A) The publication of his famous long poem *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*
   (B) The publication of his popular work *The Vision of Judgement*
   (C) The Conferment of the title Lordship on him
   (D) The publication of his rejoinder *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*
3. Byron wrote an Ode to one of the following historical personalities. Identify him :
   (A) William Godwin (B) Queen Victoria
   (C) Napoleon Buonaparte (D) Queen Mary
4. Byron wrote an ode to a poet whom he admired. Who was that poet ?
   (A) Wordsworth (B) Thomas Moore (C) Walter Scott (D) Thomas Gray
5. Byron wrote a powerful satirical rejoinder in defence of Keats. What was that rejoinder ?
   (A) *The Vision of Judgement* (B) *Don Juan*
   (C) *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (D) *Marino Faliero*
6. One of the following poetic plays is written by Byron. Which of the following ?
   (A) *The Fall of Robespierre* (B) *Remorse*
   (C) *Manfred* (D) *Otho the Great*
7. Seven Spirits act as characters in one of the following poetic plays. In which of the following plays ?
   (A) *Borderers* (B) *Manfred*
   (C) *Mysterious Mother* (D) *Foresters*
8. One of the following Poetic Plays is not written by Byron. Which of the following ?
   (A) *Otho the Great* (B) *Cain* (C) *Werner* (D) *Heaven and Earth*
9. What is Byron's *Hours of Idleness* ?
   (A) A Narrative poem (B) A Lyrical play
   (C) A long Satire (D) A Volume of his early poems

10. What is Byron's *The Vision of Judgement* ?
(A) A Satire (B) A Tale (C) A Poetic Play (D) A Dream Allegory

11. "A man must serve his time to every trade
Save Censure—Critics all are ready made."
In which work does Byron give this opinion ?
(A) *The Curse of Minerva* (B) *The Vision of Judgement*
(C) *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (D) *The Waltz*

12. Where is the scene of the Lyrical play *Manfred* laid ?
(A) In Egypt (B) On the sea-coast of Greece
(C) On the Higher Alps (D) In a vast desert

13. The Witch of Alps is a character in :
(A) *Manfred* (B) *Cain*
(C) *Heaven and Earth* (D) *Werner*

14. How many Acts are there in the play *Manfred* ?
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

15. How many Acts are there in the play *Marino Faliero* ?
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

16. To whom is the Tragedy *Sardanapalus* dedicated ?
(A) Godwin (B) Walter Scott (C) Goethe (D) Dryden

17. Byron himself calls his play *The Two Foscari* :
(A) A Horror Tragedy (B) A Tragi-comedy
(C) A Lyrical Comedy (D) A Historical Tragedy

18. To whom does Byron dedicate his play entitled *Cain* ?
(A) Sir Walter Scott (B) William Wordsworth
(C) S.T. Coleridge (D) Robert Southey

19. In which of Byron's plays Adam and Eve are leading characters ?
(A) *Heaven and Earth* (B) *Werner*
(C) *Cain* (D) *The Deformed Transformed*

20. Byron's *Beppo* is a :
(A) A Lyrical play (B) A Venetian Story (C) A Turkish Tale (D) A Monologue

21. To whom does Byron dedicate his tale *Don Juan* ?
(A) Dryden (B) Walter Scott (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Robert Southey

22. Byron calls one of his Tales *A Fragment of a Turkish Tale*. Which is this tale ?
(A) *The Giaour* (B) *The Corsair*
(C) *The Siege of Corinth* (D) *Parisina*

23. Which of the following poems shot up Byron into unprecedented popularity ?
(A) *Don Juan* (B) *Beppo*
(C) *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* (D) *Cain*

24. How many Cantos are there in *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* ?
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

25. Byron's *The Deformed Transformed* is a :
(A) Satire (B) Tale (C) Elegy (D) Drama

ANSWERS

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (A)	9. (D)	10. (A)
11. (C)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (B)	15. (D)	16. (C)	17. (D)	18. (A)	19. (C)	20. (B)
21. (D)	22. (A)	23. (C)	24. (C)	25. (D)					

11. Charles Lamb

1. Charles Lamb wrote his essays under the pen-name :
(A) Ilia (B) Elia (C) Ellia (D) Alia

2. Who was *Elia* under whose name Lamb published his Essays ?
(A) Lamb's elder brother
(B) Lamb's colleague working with him in *The East India House*
(C) Lamb's colleague in *Christ's Hospital*
(D) Just an imaginary name

3. Wherein were Lamb's essays first published serially ?
(A) In the *Quarterly Review* (B) In *Blackwood's Magazine*
(C) In the *Edinburgh Review* (D) In the *London Magazine*

4. Lamb suffered from a hereditary disease for some time. What was that disease ?
(A) Asthma (B) Consumption
(C) A streak of madness (D) Melancholia

5. Lamb started his career as :
(A) A clerk in East India House
(B) A clerk in Christ's Hospital
(C) An Assistant Editor in the *London Magazine*
(D) A freelance journalist

6. Lamb did not marry beccause :
(A) He did not like the system of marriage
(B) He had to maintain his mad sister
(C) He was too poor to maintain a family
(D) He did not want to curtail his personal freedom

7. How did Lamb's mother die ?
(A) She committed suicide (B) She was killed by Lamb's mad sister
(C) She was drowned in the Thames (D) She was killed in an accident

8. Lamb loved a woman whom, however, he could not marry. What was her name ?
(A) Ann Simmons (B) Alice Browne (C) Mary Winterton (D) Alice White

9. In which Essay does lamb make an indirect allusion to his frustration in love ?
   (A) *Poor Relations* (B) *Bachelor's Complaint*
   (C) *Dream-Children* (D) *Recollections of Christ's Hospital*

10. Who called Lamb "gentle-hearted Charles" ?
   (A) Coleridge (B) Hazlitt (C) De Quincey (D) Leigh Hunt

11. "It is the man Charles Lamb that constitutes the charm of his written words." Who says this ?
   (A) Saintsbury (B) Hugh Walker (C) De Quincey (D) Canon Ainger

12. Who calls Lamb "One of the best beloved of English authors" ?
   (A) Hugh Walker (B) W.H. Hudson (C) Saintsbury (D) George Sampson

13. Which of the following essays of Lamb is most autobiographical ?
   (A) *Old China*
   (B) *Poor Relations*
   (C) *Bachelor's Complaint against Married Men*
   (D) *Imperfect Sympathies*

14. Which of the following essays of Lamb is most pathetic ?
   (A) *Recollections of Christ's Hospital* (B) *Dream-Children*
   (C) *Grace Before Meet* (D) *In Praise of Chimney-Sweepers*

15. "We are not of Alice, nor of thee, nor are we children at all !"
   From which essay of Lamb are these lines quoted ?
   (A) *Dream-Children* (B) *Bachelor's Complaint*
   (C) *Poor Relations* (D) *The Old and the New School Master*

16. "The children of Alice call Bartrum father."
   This sentence occurs in Lamb's essay
   Dream-Children. Who was Bartrum ?
   (A) The man who married the woman whom Lamb loved
   (B) Lamb's colleague in *East India House*
   (C) A close relative of Lamb
   (D) Lamb's elder brother

17. Lamb once said, "I am myself the subject of my essay." What did he mean by this ?
   (A) That the style of writing his essays is his own
   (B) That his essays are largely autobiographical
   (C) That he did not borrow the subject of his essays from anywhere
   (D) That he wrote his essays on the subjects around him

18. It is said that Lamb smiled with one eye and wept with the other. What does it mean ?
   (A) That he had some eye problem by birth
   (B) That he saw great ups and downs in life
   (C) That there was a blending of humour and pathos in his essays
   (D) That he could not get so much fame in his literary career as he wanted to get

19. Lamb's memory "will retain its fragrance as long as the best spice expended on the Pharaohs." Who said this ?
(A) Robert Southey (B) Wordsworth (C) Coleridge (D) Hazlitt

20. What is Lamb's *John Woodvil* ?
(A) A tragic play (B) A comic play
(C) A satirical play (D) A fairy-play for children

21. Lamb wrote *Tales from Shakespeare* in collaboration with :
(A) Hazlitt (B) William Cabbett (C) Mary Lamb (D) Leigh Hunt

22. Charles Lamb is best known for his :
(A) *Essays of Elia* (B) *Tales from Shakespeare*
(C) *Poems for Children* (D) *John Woodvil, a Tragedy*

23. What is Lamb's *Prince Dorus* ?
(A) A Comedy (B) A tale in prose
(C) A fairy tale in verse (D) A narrative poem

24. One of the following essays is written by Lamb. Which one ?
(A) *Indian Jugglers* (B) *Christ's Hospital*
(C) *On Saying 'Please'* (D) *The English Mail-Coach*

25. One of the following essays is not written by Lamb. Which one ?
(A) *My School and School Masters* (B) *Old China*
(C) *Modern Gallantry* (D) *Imperfect Sympathies*

ANSWERS

1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (A)
11. (D) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (B) 15. (A) 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (A)
21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (C) 24. (B) 25. (A)

12. Charles Dickens

1. To which literary Age did Dickens belong ?
(A) To the Augustan Age (B) To the Pre-Romantic Age
(C) To the Romantic Age (D) To the Victorian Age

2. Where was Dickens born ?
(A) London (B) Portsmouth (C) Derbeyfield (D) Yorkshire

3. Dickens was the first editor of one of the following newspapers. Of which ?
(A) *The Daily News* (B) *The London Magazine*
(C) *The Quarterly Review* (D) *Blackwood's Magazine*

4. Which was the first novel of Charles Dickens ?
(A) *Christmas Carols* (B) *Hard Times* (C) *Pickwick Papers* (D) *Oliver Twist*

5. Which is the most autobiographical novel of Charles Dickens ?
(A) *A Tale of Two Cities* (B) *Hard Times*
(C) *David Copperfield* (D) *Dombey and Son*

6. One of the following novels is only an episodic novel. Which one ?
   (A) *Pickwick Papers* (B) *American Notes*
   (C) *The Uncommercial Traveller* (D) *Christmas Carols*
7. Dickens treats with the theme of "the laws's delay" in :
   (A) *Hard Times* (B) *Oliver Twist* (C) *Little Dorrit* (D) *Nicholas Nickleby*
8. One of the following novels of Dickens is generally called 'the most worthless'. Which of the following ?
   (A) *American Notes* (B) *Hard Times*
   (C) *The Child's History of England* (D) *Little Dorrit*
9. Dickens portrays the degradations and sufferings of the poor in English workhouses. In which of the following novels does he do so ?
   (A) *Oliver Twist* (B) *Great Expectations*
   (C) *Little Dorrit* (D) *David Coppefield*
10. Which of Dickens's novels deals with the life of a circus child named Sissy Jupe ?
    (A) *Martin Chuzzlewit* (B) *Little Dorrit*
    (C) *Hard Times* (D) *Bleak House*
11. Charles Dickens's novel *A Tale of Two Cities* can be considered as a :
    (A) Sociological Novel (B) Picaresque Novel
    (C) Regional Novel (D) Historical Novel
12. Which are the two cities dealt with in Dickens's novel *A Tale of Two Cities* ?
    (A) London and Paris (B) Paris and Rome
    (C) London and Athens (D) Paris and Berlin
13. Dickens's novel *A Tale of Two Cities* shows an influence of Carlyle's :
    (A) *French Revolution* (B) *The Life of Schiller*
    (C) *Sartor Resartus* (D) *Italian Revolution*
14. Dickens left one novel unfinished. Which of these ?
    (A) *Dombey and Son* (B) *Our Mutual Friend*
    (C) *Edwin Drood* (D) *Little Dorrit*
15. Dickens said about one of the novels :
    "I like this the best." Which novel was he referring to ?
    (A) *Oliver Twist* (B) *Great Expectations*
    (C) *A Tale of Two Cities* (D) *David Copperfield*
16. Charles Dickens's characters are generally :
    (A) Flat (B) Round (C) Humorous (D) Humanitarian
17. In which of Dickens's novels a memorable character named Gradgrind figures ?
    (A) *Pickwick Papers* (B) *Hard Times*
    (C) *A Tale of Two Cities* (D) *Oliver Twist*
18. Who compared Dickens with Shakespeare in making "a character as real as flesh and blood" ?
    (A) Matthew Arnold (B) F.R. Leavis (C) T.S. Eliot (D) I.A. Richards

19. In which of Dickens's novels do we find a character named Miss Pross ?
(A) *A Tale of Two Cities* (B) *Hard Times*
(C) *David Copperfield* (D) *Dombey and Son*

20. Anthony Trollope satirises Dickens in the character of :
(A) Mr. Popular Sentiment (B) Dr. Pessimist Anticant
(C) Mr. Chatting Hardwood (D) Dr. Charles Reformer

21. Which of the following novels is not written by Dickens ?
(A) *Hard Times* (B) *Our Mutual Friend*
(C) *Little Dorrit* (D) *Vanity Fair*

22. "The great humorists of the world can be counted on the fingers of a hand, and Dickens is of that choice company." Who says this ?
(A) W.H. Hudson (B) Saintsbury (C) George Sampson (D) T.S. Eliot

23. Who has written the best biography of Charles Dickens ?
(A) Edgar Johnson *(Charles Dickens : His Tragedy and Triumph)*
(B) John Forster *(The Life of Dickens)*
(C) Arthur A. Adrian *(Dickens Circle)*
(D) J.B. Priestley *(Charles Dickens)*

24. Dickens was thoroughly familiar with Parliamentary procedure. Why ?
(A) His father was a member of the Parliament
(B) As a newspaper reporter he was allowed to enter the House of Commons
(C) He was the Editor of a newspaper called *Daily News*
(D) Some of his friends were Parliamentarians

25. "His novels belong entirely to the humanitarian movement of the Victorian era." Who holds this view ?
(A) W.H. Hudson (B) I.A. Richards (C) F.R. Leavis (D) George Sampson

ANSWERS

1. (D)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (C)	9. (A)	10. (C)
11. (D)	12. (A)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (D)	16. (A)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (A)	20. (A)
21. (D)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (B)	25. (A)					

13. Alfred Lord Tennyson

1. Which historical Age did Tennyson belong to ?
(A) The early Georgian Age (B) The middle Georgian Age
(C) The later Georgian Age (D) The Victorian Age

2. Tennyson was appointed the Poet Laureate of England after :
(A) Robert Southey (B) William Wordsworth
(C) S.T. Coleridge (D) Robert Browning

3. In *In Memoriam* Tennyson mourns the death of :
(A) Keats (B) Hugh Clough (C) Arthur Hallam (D) Lord Byron

4. How many years did Tennyson take in completing *In Memoriam* ?
   (A) Two years (B) Seven years (C) Seventeen years (D) Eleven years
5. Tennyson's *Queen Mary* is a :
   (A) Verse Tale (B) Novel (C) Drama (D) Novelette
6. What is Tennyson's *Maud* ?
   (A) A narrative poem (B) A mythological tale
   (C) A Monodrama (D) A prose romance
7. *The Cup* is a drama written by Tennyson.
   What type of drama is it ?
   (A) A Comedy (B) A Tragedy (C) A Farce (D) A Tragi-Comedy
8. "And may there be no moaning of the bar,
   When I put out to sea."
   These lines occur in Tennyson's :
   (A) *In Memoriam* (B) *Break, Break, Break*
   (C) *Crossing the Bar* (D) *Ulysses*
9. The theme of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* is :
   (A) The story of King Arthur and His Round Table
   (B) Greek Kings and Helen of Troy
   (C) Roman Emperors and their Victories
   (D) The Voyage of Hercules and his Adventures
10. Which of the following poems of Tennyson won him the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge ?
    (A) *Charge of the Light Brigade* (B) *Timbuctoo* (C) *Lotos-Eaters* (D) *Crossing the Bar*
11. "Let knowledge grow from more to more,
    But more of reverence in us dwell;
    That mind and soul, according well,
    May make one music as before."
    These lines are quoted from Tennyson's
    In Memoriam. What do these lines imply ?
    (A) Supremacy of knowledge over faith
    (B) Supremacy of faith over knowledge
    (C) Compromise between knowledge and faith
    (D) Supremacy of religion over both knowledge and faith
12. When Tennyson died, a copy of a Shakespeare's play was found lying under the cover of his bed. Which was that play ?
    (A) *Cymbeline* (B) *King Lear* (C) *Hamlet* (D) *The Tempest*
13. Queen Guinevere is a character in one of the following poems of Tennyson. In which of the following ?
    (A) *Maud* (B) *Passing of Arthur* (C) *Ulysses* (D) *The Coming of Arthur*

14. Queen Guinevere falls in love with one of the following Knights. Which of the following ?
(A) Lancelot (B) Galahad (C) Merlin (D) Bedivere

15. Tennyson idealizes married life in :
(A) *The Miller's Daughter* (B) *The Princess* (C) *Maud* (D) *Queen Mab*

16. "That God, which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event
To which the whole creation moves."
A poem of Tennyson's closes with this stanza.
Which of the following is this poem ?
(A) *In Memoriam* (B) *Maud* (C) *Crossing the Bar* (D) *Sir Galahad*

17. "Dear is the memory of our wedded lives,
And dear the last embraces of our wives
And their warm tears : but all hath suffered change.''
From which poem is this stanza quoted ?
(A) *Morte D' Arthur* (B) *Ulysses* (C) *Passing of Arthur* (D) *The Lotos-Eaters*

18. Tennyson has written a poem on the Tomb of a Mughal Emperor. On whose Tomb ?
(A) Akbar (B) Shahjahan (C) Aurengzeb (D) Jahangir

19. Tennyson has written a poem on a city of India. Which city ?
(A) Jhansi (B) Lucknow (C) Delhi (D) Calcutta

20. The only knight of the Round Table who remains alive after the passing of Arthur is :
(A) Galahad (B) Lancelot (C) Merlin (D) Bedivere

21. Tennyson generally portrays women as :
(A) Coquettes (B) Intelligent
(C) Gentle and refined (D) Suppressed ones

22. Tennyson's *Enoch Arden* is :
(A) A narrative poem (B) A drama (C) A Monologue (D) A ballad

23. "For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *The Brook* (B) *Early Spring*
(C) *The Song of the Lotus* (D) *Break, Break, Break*

24. King Cophetua is a character in :
(A) *Sir Galahad* (B) *The Beggar Maid*
(C) *The Sleeping Beauty* (D) *A Dream of Fair Women*

25. "There she weaves by night and day
A magic web with colours gay,
She has heard a whisper say,
A curse is on her if she stay."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Maud* (B) *The Princess* (C) *The Lady of Shalott* (D) *Queen Mary*

26. "Cannons to right of them,
Cannons to left of them,
Cannons in front of them,
Volley'd and thunder'd"
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Charge of the Light Brigade* (B) *Charge of the Heavy Brigade*
(C) *Morte D' Arthur* (D) *Ulysses*

27. "We have but faith : we cannot know;
For knowledge is of things we see;
And yet we trust it comes from thee,
A beam in darkness; let it grow."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *The Promise of May* (B) *In Memoriam* (C) *The Two Voices* (D) *Queen Mary*

28. How many Parts are there in *Maud : A Monodrama* ?
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

29. The old order changeth, yielding place to new.
And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *The Coming of Arthur* (B) *The Passing of Arthur*
(C) *The Round Table* (D) *The Holy Grail*

30. "Man for the field and woman for the hearth,
Man for the sword, and for the needle she.
Man with the head and woman with the heart;
Man to command and woman to obey."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *The Lady of Shalott* (B) *The Princess*
(C) *Locksley Hall* (D) *Ulysses*

ANSWERS

1. (D)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (C)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (C)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (A)	16. (A)	17. (D)	18. (A)	19. (B)	20. (D)
21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (A)	24. (B)	25. (C)	26. (A)	27. (B)	28. (B)	29. (B)	30. (B)

14. Robert Browning

1. Robert Browning belonged to the group of :
(A) Early Romantic poets (B) Later Romantic poets
(C) Georgian poets (D) Victorian poets

2. Robert Browning was one of the :
(A) Most optimistic poets (B) Most pessimistic poets
(C) Most agnostic poets (D) Most atheistic poets

3. Robert Browning's wife was also a renowned poet. What was her name ?
   (A) Elizabeth Barrett Browning (B) Emily Barrett Browning
   (C) Anne Barrett Browning (D) Charlotte Barrett Browning
4. The most important poetical work of Mrs. Browning was :
   (A) *Sonnets* (B) *Holy Sonnets*
   (C) *Ecclesiastical Sonnets* (D) *Sonnets from the Portuguese*
5. Which poem of Browning begins with the lines ?
   "Grow old along with me !
   The best is yet to be.
   The last of life, for which the first was made."
   (A) *The Lost Leader* (B) *Home-Thoughts from Abroad*
   (C) *The Last Ride Together* (D) *Rabbi Ben Ezra*
6. "I was ever a fighter, so one fight more,
   The best and the last. !"
   In which poem of Browning's do these lines occur ?
   (A) *The Lost Leader* (B) *Prospice*
   (C) *My Last Duchess* (D) *Rabbi Ben Ezra*
7. "God's in his heaven—
   All's right with the world !"
   In which poem do these lines occur ?
   (A) *Evelyn Hope* (B) *Life in Love* (C) *Pipa Passes* (D) *The Patriot*
8. Browning wrote a poem entitled *The Lost Leader*. Whom does he call the lost leader ?
   (A) Wordsworth (B) Milton (C) Byron (D) Tennyson
9. Browning wrote a poem in memory of his wife who had died some time back. What was the title of that poem ?
   (A) *Prospice* (B) *Home Thoughts from Abroad*
   (C) *The Lost Leader* (D) *Pippa Passes*
10. What is the meaning of *Prospice* ?
    (A) Hope (B) Looking forward to (C) Eagerness (D) In Memory of
11. Which of the following monologues is written by Browning ?
    (A) *Andrea del Sarto* (B) *Maud* (C) *Locksley Hall* (D) *Ulysses*
12. "Through worlds I shall traverse not a few;
    Much is to learn, much to forget
    Ere the time be come for taking you."
    From which monologue are these lines quoted ?
    (A) *My Last Duchess* (B) *Evelyn Hope* (C) *Porphyria's Lover* (D) *Prospice*
13. "O Thou soul of my soul ! I shall clasp thee again,
    And with God be the rest."
    Whom does Browning address as "soul of my soul" in these lines ?
    (A) His beloved whom he could not marry
    (B) His wife Elizabeth Barret Browning who had died

(C) His sister who died young
(D) An imaginatry heroine of the poem

14. "Fail I alone, in words and deeds ?
Why ? all men strive and who succeeds."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *The Last Ride Together* (B) *Andrea del Sarto*
(C) *Rabbi Ben Ezra* (D) *Porphyria's Lover*

15. "Who knows but the world may end tonight ?"
This highly striking line is quoted from :
(A) *Rabbi Ben Ezra* (B) *Evelyne Hope*
(C) *The Last Ride Together* (D) *Fra Lippo Lippi*

16. Who was Andrea del Sarto on whom Browning has written a dramatic monologue ?
(A) A renowned painter (B) A renowned musician
(C) A renowned sculptor (D) A renowned architect

17. Who was Fra Lippo Lippi on whom Browning has written a famous monologue ?
(A) A renowned artisan (B) A renowned sculptor
(C) A renowned painter (D) A renowned actor

18. From which source did Browning get the idea for the title of his monologue *Caliban upon Setebos* ?
(A) The concept of Early Man (B) Darwin's Theory of Evolution
(C) Shakespeare's *The Tempest* (D) Shaw's *Man and Superman*

19. Who was Rabbi Ben Ezra ?
(A) He was a real Jewish scholar (B) He was a renowned Roman Catholic Priest
(C) He was a great Greek philosopher (D) He was a great theologian of Persia

20. What does the lover do with his beloved in *Porphyria's Lover* ?
(A) He elopes with her (B) He goes on a long ride together
(C) He strangles her to death (D) He strips her naked

ANSWERS

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (B)
11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (C)

15. Matthew Arnold

1. Matthew Arnold started his career as :
(A) A teacher at Rugby School (B) An Editor of a critical journal
(C) Inspector of Schools (D) An Assistant to a publisher

2. Hearing of the death of Arnold in an accident, a certain critic remarked :
(A) 'There goes our greatest scholar'
(B) 'There goes our last Greek'
(C) 'There goes the greatest poet of our generation'
(D) 'There goes our Scholar-Gipsy'

3. Matthew Arnold rose to the position of Chairmanship of Poetry at :
   (A) Oxford University (B) Cambridge University
   (C) Edinburgh University (D) Leeds University

4. Arnold won a prize at Rugby School for his poem :
   (A) *Poor Matthias* (B) *Alaric at Rome* (C) *Kaiser Dead* (D) *Balder Dead*

5. According to Arnold, who is next to Shakespeare and Milton ?
   (A) Coleridge (B) Dryden (C) Wordsworth (D) Pope

6. Arnold defines poetry thus : ''Poetry is a criticism of life, under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty."
   Where does he give this definition ?
   (A) Essay on *The Study of Poetry* (B) Essay on *Wordsworth*
   (C) Essay on *The Function of Criticism* (D) Essay on *Shelley*

7. "Others abide our question. Thou art free.
   We ask and ask : Thou smilest and art still,
   Out-topping knolwedge."
   In these lines written by Arnold, *'Thou'* refers to :
   (A) Milton (B) Spenser (C) Shakespeare (D) Wordsworth

8. "Truth sits upon the lips of dying men."
   In which poem of Arnold's does this line occur ?
   (A) *Rugby Chapel* (B) *Scholar-Gypsy*
   (C) *Thyrsis* (D) *Sohrab and Rustum*

9. Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy* deals with the subject of :
   (A) Religion (B) Theology (C) Education (D) Victorian culture

10. Matthew Arnold's *Thyrsis* is an elegy on the death of :
    (A) Edward Young (B) A.H. Clough (C) John Keats (D) Arthur Hallam

11. The basic theme of Arnold's *Literature and Dogma* is :
    (A) Contemporary literary Criticism (B) Theology and Religion
    (C) Social changes in the Victorian Age (D) Art and Literature as applied in life

12. Philistines in *Culture and Anarchy* stand for :
    (A) The English Middle class (B) The English aristocracy
    (C) The English working class (D) The English Jews

13. The story of *Sohrab and Rustum* is taken from :
    (A) *Omar Khayyam* (B) *Folk Literature*
    (C) *The Arabian Nights* (D) *Firdausi*

14. Arnold calls a certain poet "a beautiful but ineffectual angel, beating in the void his luminous wings in vain." Who is this poet ?
    (A) Shelley (B) Keats (C) Tennyson (D) Byron

15. For Matthew Arnold "a poetry of revolt against moral ideas" is :
    (A) Pure poetry (B) A poetry of revolt against life
    (C) A poetry of revolutionary ideas (D) A poetry advocating immoral values

16. In which chapter of *Culture and Anarchy* does Arnold mention Hebraism and Hellenism ?
(A) Chapter III (B) Chapter IV (C) Chapter V (D) Chapter VI

17. *Empedocles on Etna* is a—
(A) Narrative poem (B) A Dramatic poem
(C) A Verse Tale (D) An adventurous tale in Verse

18. Arnold said about a poet : "With him is born our real poetry." Who is the poet referred to ?
(A) Shakespeare (B) Milton (C) Chaucer (D) Shelley

19. Who calls Arnold "a propagandist of literature" and "an over-worked school-inspector" ?
(A) W.H. Auden (B) T.S. Eliot (C) F.R. Leavis (D) I.A. Richards

20. Arnold said about a poet, "His poetry is the reality, his philosophy is the illusion." About which of the following poets does he make this observation ?
(A) Shelley (B) Wordsworth (C) Chaucer (D) Spenser

21. Who is of the view that "Matthew Arnold thinks too much of the uses of literature and too little of its pleasure" ?
(A) A.C. Ward (B) Albert (C) H.W. Garrod (D) Lionel Trilling

22. What kind of work is Arnold's *Merope* ?
(A) A dramatic poem (B) A Memorial Verse
(C) A verse tale (D) A narrative love tale

23. What kind of work is Arnold's *The Strayed Reveller* ?
(A) A dramatic poem (B) A poem through dialogues
(C) A poem in Rhyming Verse (D) A poem in Free Verse

24. "Wandering between two worlds, one dead,
The other powerless to be born,
With nowhere yet to rest my head."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Dover Beach* (B) *Scholar-Gipsy* (C) *Grande Chartreuse* (D) *Empedocles on Etna*

25. "O strong soul, by what shore
Tarriest thou now ? For that force,
Surely, has not been left vain !"
About whom are these lines written by Matthew Arnold ?
(A) About his father in the elegy *Rugby Chapel*
(B) About A.H. Clough in *Thyrsis*
(C) About the Scholar-Gipsy
(D) About Shakespeare in a sonnet written on him

26. "For what wears out the life of mortal men ?
'Tis that from change to change their being rolls;
'Tis that repeated shocks, again, again,
Exhaust the energy of the strongest souls."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Heine's Grave* (B) *Dover Beach* (C) *The Scholar-Gipsy* (D) *Obermann Once More*

27. "Why faintest thou ? I wandered till I died,
Roam on ! The light we sought is shining still,
Dost thou ask proof ? Our tree yet crowns the hill,
Our scholar travels yet the loved hill."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Thyrsis* (B) *Scholar-Gipsy* (C) *Rugby Chapel* (D) *Obermann Once More*

28. "And we are here as on a darkling plain,
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Balder Dead* (B) *Sohrab and Rustum* (C) *Dober Beach* (D) *The New Sirens*

29. Which poem won Arnold the *Oxford Prize* ?
(A) *Cromwell* (B) *Alaric at Rome* (C) *A Southern Night* (D) *Requiescat*

30. "Who saw life steadily, and saw it whole;
The mellow glory of the Attic stage,
Singer of sweet Colonus, and its child."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Quiet Work* (B) *To a Friend* (C) *In Harmony with Nature* (D) *Requiescat*

ANSWERS

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (D)	9. (B)	10. (B)
11. (B)	12. (A)	13. (D)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (B)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (B)	20. (B)
21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (C)	25. (A)	26. (C)	27. (A)	28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (B)

16. Thomas Hardy

1. Hardy is called the novelist of :
(A) The Lake Districts (B) The Mining Countryside
(C) The Wessex Region (D) The Scottish Highlands

2. Hardy was honoured with :
(A) The Nobel Prize (B) Knighthood
(C) Honorary Degree of Doctorate (D) Order of Merit

3. What is meant by Wessex ?
(A) The home town of Hardy
(B) The region where Hardy's ancestors lived
(C) The region in which hardy's novels are set
(D) A typical region where poor peasants and workers lived in Hardy's time.

4. It is said that the most important character in Hardy's novels is not a person but a place. What is that place ?
   (A) Egdon Heath (B) Wessex region (C) Casterbridge (D) Derbyfield
5. What is Hardy's *Dynasts* ?
   (A) The last novel of Hardy (B) A Collection of Hardy's short stories
   (C) An epic drama written by Hardy (D) A Collection of Hardy's poems
6. How many Parts are there in Hardy's *Dynasts* ?
   (A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five
7. What is the central theme of Hardy's *Dynasts* ?
   (A) The Napoleonic wars (B) The glories of the reign of Victoria
   (C) The Industrial Revolution (D) The expanding British Empire
8. Hardy believed in the philosophy of :
   (A) Immanent Will (B) Character is destiny
   (C) Free Will (D) Man is the master of his own fate
9. Hardy was essentially :
   (A) An atheist (B) A thiest (C) An agnostic (D) An iconoclast
10. According to Hardy, God is essentially :
    (A) Merciful (B) Merciless (C) Indifferent (D) Malicious
11. "As flies to the wanton boys are we to the god,
    They kill us for their sport."
    These lines of Shakespeare have been quoted by Hardy in one of his novels. In which of the following novels ?
    (A) *Tess* (B) *The Mayor of Casterbridge*
    (C) *Jude the Obscure* (D) *The Return of the Native*
12. In which of Hardy's novels the scene of a wife's auction takes place ?
    (A) *Jude the Obscure* (B) *Return of the Native*
    (C) *A Pair of Blue Eyes* (D) *The Mayor of Casterbridge*
13. Hardy gives to one of his novels the title
    "Far From the Madding Crowd."
    From where has he borrowed this title ?
    (A) From Collins's *Ode to Evening*
    (B) Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*
    (C) Matthew Arnold's *Thyrsis*
    (D) Shelley's *Adonais*
14. Whom does Tess kill in an emotional fury ?
    (A) Angel Clare (B) Clym
    (C) Alec D' Urberville (D) Michael Henchard
15. Clym Yeobright is a character in :
    (A) *Far From the Madding Crowd* (B) *The Return of the Native*
    (C) *Two on a Tower* (D) *The Woodlanders*

16. What is the name of the hero of a novel of Hardy, who rises from the position of a hay-cutter to the position of a Mayor ?
(A) Clym Yeobright (B) Michael Henchard
(C) Donald Farfrae (D) Angel Clare

17. In one of the novels Hardy says, "Happiness is but an occasional episode in the general drama of pain."
In which of the following novels ?
(A) *Jude the Obscure* (B) *Tess*
(C) *The Mayor of Casterbridge* (D) *Return of the Native*

18. In which novel does Sue Bridehead appear as a character ?
(A) *Jude the Obscure* (B) *The Mayor of Casterbridge*
(C) *Far From the Madding Crowd* (D) *The Return of the Native*

19. In which novel does Giles Winterbourne appear as the hero ?
(A) *A Pair of Blue Eyes* (B) *Far From the Madding Crowd*
(C) *The Woodlanders* (D) *Two on a Tower*

20. Which of the following heroes writes his will before his death ?
(A) Henchard (B) Jude Fawley (C) Angel Clare (D) Wildeve

21. One of the heroines of Hardy is hanged to death by the order of the Court. Who is she ?
(A) Sue Bridehead (B) Tess (C) Eustacia Vye (D) Thomasin

22. Eustacia Vye appears in :
(A) *Jude the Obscure* (B) *Tess*
(C) *The Return of the Native* (D) *Desperate Remedies*

23. Gabriel Oak is a character in :
(A) *Desperate Remedies* (B) *Under the Greenwood Tree*
(C) *The Woodlanders* (D) *Far From the Madding Crowd*

24. Which of the following is a poetical collection of Hardy ?
(A) *Poems of the Past and the Present* (B) *Ballads and Poems*
(C) *The Sphinx* (D) *The Songs of the Cold*

25. Which of the following is a drama written by Hardy ?
(A) *The Skin Game*
(B) *Heartbreak House*
(C) *The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall*
(D) *The Inn of Tranquillity*

26. Hardy's characters are types, though not without individuality. Whose view is this ?
(A) Jean Brooks (B) D.H. Lawrence (C) H.C. Duffin (D) David Cecil

27. Who is the rival of Michael Henchard in *The Mayor of Casterbridge* ?
(A) Wildeve (B) Clym (C) Donald Farfrae (D) Gabriel Oak

28. From where did Hardy take the hint for the title *Under the Greenwood Tree* ?
(A) Shakespeare's *As You Like It* (B) Wordsworth's *Tintern Abbey*
(C) Shelley's *Ode to the West Wind* (D) Keats's *Ode to Autumn*

29. Which of the following is a novel by Hardy ?
(A) *The Antiquity* (B) *A Laodicean*
(C) *Jonathan Wild* (D) *The Last of Barons*

30. Which of the following is not a novel by Hardy ?
(A) *The Heart of Midlothian* (B) *A Laodicean*
(C) *The Trumpet Major* (D) *The Hand of Ethelberta*

ANSWERS

1. (C)	2. (D)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (C)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (B)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (C)	20. (A)
21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (D)	24. (A)	25. (C)	26. (A)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (B)	30. (A)

17. D.H. Lawrence

1. D.H. Lawrence's novels are largely located in :
(A) Mining Country of Nottingham (B) Wessex Countryside
(C) Waverly Countryside (D) Industrial Countryside of Yorkshire

2. Which of the following novels of D.H. Lawrence has autobiographical overtones ?
(A) *Women in Love* (B) *Rainbow* (C) *Sons and Lovers* (D) *The White Peacock*

3. D.H. Lawrence called one of his novels 'Thought Adventure'. Which of these ?
(A) *The White Peacock* (B) *Women in Love* (C) *Kangaroo* (D) *Rainbow*

4. D.H. Lawrence's *Lady Chattterley's Lover* is generally called an obscene novel. Why ?
(A) Its theme is irreligious (B) Its theme is immoral
(C) Its theme is sexual experience (D) Its theme is homosexual love

5. One of D.H. Lawrence's novels was proscribed on the charge of obscenity. Which of the following ?
(A) *The Tresspasser* (B) *The White Peacock*
(C) *The Plumed Serpent* (D) *Lady Chatterley's Lover*

6. What is Lawrence's *Sea and Sardinia* ?
(A) A Novel (B) A Travel Book
(C) A Collection of Stories (D) A Collection of Essays

7. Why is the phrase 'religion of the blood' associated with D.H. Lawrence ?
(A) Because several of his novels are sensuous
(B) Because several of his novels expose sexual experience
(C) Because Lawrence advocated homo-sexuality
(D) Because several of his novels deal with the psychology of sex

8. One of Lawrence's novels is now available in its expurgated form, and not in its original form. Which of the following ?
(A) *The Plumed Serpent* (B) *The White Peacock*
(C) *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (D) *Women in Love*

9. What is Lawrence's *Phoenix* ?
   (A) A collection of Prose-articles (B) A Drama
   (C) A long poem (D) A Collection of poems
10. What is Lawrence's *The Mortal Coil* ?
   (A) A Collection of stories (B) A Collection of poems
   (C) A Collection of essays (D) A Travel-Book
11. What is the name of Lady Chatterley's husband ?
   (A) Sir Clifford (B) Mellors (C) George Coppard (D) Morel
12. What is the name of the man with whom Lady Chatterley has illicit love ?
   (A) Monet (B) George Coppard (C) Mellors (D) Sir Clifford
13. Tom and Lydia are central characters in one of the following novels. In which of the following ?
   (A) *The Women in Love* (B) *The Tresspasser*
   (C) *The Rainbow* (D) *The Plumed Serpent*
14. In which novel do Mr. and Mrs. Morel appear as important characters ?
   (A) *The Rainbow* (B) *The Plumed Serpent*
   (C) *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (D) *Sons and Lovers*
15. In *Sons and Lovers* Mr. Morel appears in 'red and black' colours. What do these colours symbolise ?
   (A) His fastidious nature (B) His sophisticated taste
   (C) His sensual vitality (D) His love of bright colours
16. What is the basic theme of Lawrence's *Rainbow* ?
   (A) Visionary view of the world (B) The balancing of instinct and intellect
   (C) Love and passion (D) Sin of illicit Love
17. *England, My England* is Lawrence's
   (A) A patriotic poem (B) A collection of his stories
   (C) A One-Act Play (D) A novelette
18. *Fantasia and the Unconscious* is Lawrence's :
   (A) A study of human psychology
   (B) Concept of imagery and symbolism in literature
   (C) A Collection of his lyrics
   (D) A Collection of his essays
19. Which of the following is not a novel written by Lawrence ?
   (A) *The Lost Girl* (B) *Aaron's Rod* (C) *The Burning Wheel* (D) *Kangaroo*
20. Which of the following is a novel written by D.H. Lawrence ?
   (A) *Dubliners* (B) *The Lost Girl* (C) *The Voyage Out* (D) *Troy Park*

ANSWERS

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (D) 15. (C) 16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (C) 20. (B)

18. W.B. Yeats

1. W.B. Yeats was a :
   (A) Anglo-Scotch poet (B) Anglo-Irish poet
   (C) Anglo-Roman poet (D) Anglo-Indian poet
2. W.B. Yeats has written a poem *The Lake Isle of Innisfree*. Where is Innisfree situated ?
   (A) It is only an imaginary Island
   (B) It is situated near the eastern coast of England
   (C) It is situated near the western coast of England
   (D) It is situated in Lough Gill
3. What is Yeats's *The Land of Heart's Desire* ?
   (A) A long narrative poem (B) A drama in three Acts
   (C) A drama in One Act (D) A prose treatise
4. What is Yeats's *Ideas of Good and Evil* ?
   (A) A Collection of essays (B) A Collection of Lyrics
   (C) A Collection of tales (D) A Collection of Odes
5. *Countess Cathleen* is a drama written by Yeats.
   In what linguistic form is it written ?
   (A) In Rhyming Verse (B) In Free Verse (C) In prose-poetry (D) In prose
6. What is Yeats's *Reveries Over Childhood and Youth* ?
   (A) A reflective treatise (B) A satirical treatise
   (C) An autobiographical treatise (D) A prose-work
7. Which of the following is a poem not written by Yeats ?
   (A) *The Statues* (B) *The Untilled Field* (C) *A Bronze Head* (D) *Vacillation*
8. Which of the following is a poem written by Yeats ?
   (A) *Esther Waters* (B) *The Second Coming* (C) *Palicio* (D) *The Day's Work*
9. "…… for peace comes dropping slow,
   Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings."
   From which poem are these lines quoted ?
   (A) *Byzantium* (B) *Coole Park*
   (C) *The Lake Isle of Innisfree* (D) *The Secret Rose*
10. Yeats's poem *When You Are Old* is addressed to :
    (A) His wife (B) His sister
    (C) His beloved Maud Gonne (D) Robert Bridges
11. What is the theme of *Sailing to Byzantium* ?
    (A) Eternity of life (B) Land of ideal vision
    (C) A Utopian vision (D) Mortality of man
12. The symbols used by W.B. Yeats are difficult to understand because :
    (A) They are too intricate
    (B) They are derived from obscure Irish mythology

(C) They are derived from Scottish legends
(D) They are derived from unknown sources

13. "My fiftieth year had come and gone,
I sat a solitary man,
In a crowded London shop,
An open book and empty cup
On the marble table-top."
From which poem of Yeats are these lines quoted ?
(A) *Byzantium* (B) *Vacillation* (C) *Coole Park* (D) *Blood and the Moon*

14. "Wisdom is the property of the dead,
A something incomparable with life; and power
Like everything that has the stain of blood,
A property of the living."
From which poem of Yeats are these lines quoted ?
(A) *The Three Bushes* (B) *Lapis Lazuli* (C) *A Prayer for Old Age* (D) *The Gyres*

15. Is Yeats primarily a—
(A) Symbolist (B) Imagist (C) Satirist (D) Idealist

16. "Through winter time we call on spring,
And through the spring on summer call,
And when the abounding hedges ring
Declare that winter's best of all."
From which poem are these lines quoted ?
(A) *The New Faces* (B) *Leda and the Swan*
(C) *The Wheel* (D) *Before the World Was Made*

17. What is Yeats's *In the SevenWoods* ?
(A) A collection of poems (B) A series of Verse tales
(C) A collection of essays (D) A Lyrical play

18. Yeats has written a poem *"He Wishes His Beloved Were Dead"*. What is the mood in which this poem is written ?
(A) A mood of frustration (B) A mood of satiety
(C) A mood of weariness (D) A mood of humour

19. What is Yeats's *The Tower* ?
(A) A long narrative poem (B) A Three-Act play
(C) A series of interlocked poems (D) Reflections on life

20. Yeats's poem *Coole Park* is related with the poet's association with :
(A) Lady Gregory (B) Irish social life
(C) The poet's old-age memories (D) The poet's zest for life

ANSWERS

1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (D)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (B)	9. (C)	10. (C)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (A)	16. (C)	17. (A)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (A)

19. George Bernard Shaw

1. Shaw was primarily a :
   (A) Novelist (B) Dramatist (C) Social Critic (D) Journalist
2. At least in one respect Shaw was a greater dramatist than Shakespeare. In what respect ?
   (A) Shaw was more entertaining than Shakespeare
   (B) Shaw wrote more plays than Shakespeare
   (C) Shaw was a greater social critic than Shakespeare
   (D) Shaw has a more variety of characters than Shakespeare
3. What reward was given to Shaw as a literary figure ?
   (A) He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature
   (B) He was appointed the Poet Laureate of England
   (C) He was awarded the Order of Merit
   (D) He was Knighted
4. In which year was Shaw awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature ?
   (A) 1925 (B) 1927 (C) 1930 (D) 1932
5. In which of Shaw's plays the "Chocolate Cream Hero" appears ?
   (A) *Arms and the Man* (B) *St. Joan* (C) *Man and Superman* (D) *Candida*
6. What is the central theme of Shaw's *Man and Superman* ?
   (A) Man's evolution into Superman (B) The latent faculties of man
   (C) The woman's search for a fitting man (D) Godly spark in man
7. The phrase 'Don Juan in Hell' occurs in Shaw's :
   (A) *St. Joan* (B) *Man and Superman*
   (C) *Back to Methuselah* (D) *Caesar and Cleopatra*
8. What is the central theme of Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession* ?
   (A) Problem of Orphans (B) Social Service
   (C) Nursing profession (D) Prostitution
9. One of Shaw's plays was proscribed on the charge of obscenity. Which of the following plays ?
   (A) *Widowers' Houses* (B) *The Philanderer*
   (C) *Mrs. Warren's Profession* (D) *Heartbreak House*
10. Which of Shaw's plays was first filmed ?
    (A) *How He Lied to Her Husband* (B) *Man and Superman*
    (C) *Arms and the Man* (D) *Back to Methuselah*
11. Shaw said, "For art's sake alone I would not face the toil of writing a single sentence." Which literary theory was Shaw opposing by this remark ?
    (A) The Theory of Art for Art's Sake (B) The Theory of Art for Life's Sake
    (C) The Theory of Negative Capability (D) The Theory of Objective Correlative
12. Shaw refinished one of the plays of Shakespeare. Which of the following ?
    (A) *The Tempest* (B) *Cymbeline* (C) *The Winter's Tale* (D) *Pericles*

13. What is the central theme of the play *The Apple Cart* ?
(A) The working of Democracy (B) The working of Monarchy
(C) The working of Autocracy (D) The working of Theocracy

14. The central theme of Shaw's novel *Love Among the Artists* is :
(A) Love of Music (B) Love of Painting (C) Love of Dancing (D) Love of Acting

15. Shaw's *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets* is :
(A) a novel (B) a full-length drama (C) a short story (D) a one-act play

16. The principal theme of *Saint Joan* is :
(A) Martyrdom of a saint (B) Religion and Faith
(C) Reason Vs. Religion (D) Atheism

17. *Caesar and Cleopatra* exposes :
(A) The hollowness of sexual love (B) The hollowness of feminine beauty
(C) The hollowness of hero-worship (D) The snares of beauty

18. *Arms and the Man* is a satire on :
(A) Love and Marriage (B) War and Heroism
(C) Matrimonial maladjustment (D) War and mutual hostility

19. What is Shaw's *Village Wooing* ?
(A) A short story (B) An article published in a Periodical
(C) A One-Act play (D) A tale in Verse

20. The theme of Shaw's *Misalliance* is :
(A) Man-Woman Relationship (B) Parent-Child Relationship
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

21. Shaw's plays are known as :
(A) Plays of ideas (B) Plays of propaganda
(C) Plays of prophetic vision (D) Plays of negative criticism

22. Shaw once wrote, "I write plays with the deliberate purpose to convert the nation to my opinion."
What does this statement signify ?
(A) That Shaw was a proud and haughty person
(B) That Shaw was an egoist
(C) That Shaw was a social reformer
(D) That Shaw was a powerful dramatist

23. The *Prefaces* of Shaw are important because :
(A) They explain the central thought of the play concerned
(B) They explain Shaw's Theory of drama
(C) Without these *Prefaces* his plays cannot be properly understood
(D) These Prefaces help the Producers of the plays to present them on the stage

24. Shaw drew his ideas for his play *Man and Superman* from the philosophical doctrines of :
(A) Bergson (B) Spencer (C) Nietzche (D) Bradley

25. How many novels has G.B. Shaw written ?
(A) Three (B) Four (C) Five (D) Six

26. What is Shaw's *An Unsocial Socialist* ?
(A) A long treatise on Socialism in prose (B) A novel
(C) A play (D) A political article

27. The film version of *Pygmalion* is :
(A) *The Sound of Music* (B) *The Sound and Fury*
(C) *My Fair Lady* (D) *Come September*

28. Professor Higgins appears in :
(A) *Pygmalion* (B) *Man and Superman*
(C) *Back to Methuselah* (D) *Heartbreak House*

29. In which of the following plays does G.B. Shaw attack Darwinism ?
(A) *You Never Can Tell* (B) *Back to Methuselah*
(C) *Man and Superman* (D) *St. Joan*

30. What is the basic theme of *Pygmalion* ?
(A) Phonetics and Pronunciation (B) Grammar and Language
(C) Learning of a Foreign Language (D) Teaching Methods

31. Shaw's concept of Life Force is best enunciated in :
(A) *Arms and the Man* (B) *Candida*
(C) *Man and Superman* (D) *Back to Methuselah*

32. Name the first novel written by G.B. Shaw ?
(A) *Immaturity* (B) *The Irrational Knot*
(C) *Love Among the Artists* (D) *An Unsocial Socialist*

33. Which of the following is a play written by Shaw ?
(A) *The Patrician* (B) *Heartbreak House*
(C) *A Modern Lover* (D) *Sweeney Agonistes*

34. Which of the following plays is not written by Shaw ?
(A) *You Never Can Tell* (B) *Getting Married*
(C) *Major Barbara* (D) *The Skin Game*

35. Name the last novel written by Shaw :
(A) *An Unsocial Socialist* (B) *Immaturity*
(C) *The Irrational Knot* (D) *Love Among the Artists*

ANSWERS

1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (A)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (D)	9. (C)	10. (A)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (D)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (C)
21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (C)	25. (C)	26. (B)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (B)	30. (A)
31. (D)	32. (A)	33. (B)	34. (D)	35. (A)					

20. T.S. Eliot

1. To whom did T.S. Eliot dedicate his *The Waste Land* ?
   (A) Ezra Pound (B) Bernard Shaw
   (C) Rudyard Kipling (D) John Ruskin
2. To whom did T.S. Eliot dedicate his *Prufrock and Other Observations* ?
   (A) W.B. Yeats (B) Ezra Pound (C) Jean Verdenal (D) F.R. Leavis
3. Into how many Parts is *The Wasteland* divided ?
   (A) Two Parts (B) Three Parts (C) Four Parts (D) Five Parts
4. In which Verse-form is T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* written ?
   (A) Free Verse (B) Blank Verse (C) Sprung rhythm (D) Prose-Verse
5. Which of the following poems ends with :
   "Datta, Dayadhavam, Damyata, Shanti, Shanti, Shanti."
   (A) *The Hollow Men* (B) *Ash-Wednesday*
   (C) *The Waste Land* (D) *Gerontion*
6. T.S. Eliot's *The Sacred Wood* is :
   (A) A Collection of poems (B) A poetic play
   (C) A Collection of Critical articles (D) A Classical drama
7. What is Eliot's *The Cocktail Party* ?
   (A) A collection of essays (B) A drama
   (C) A collection of poems (D) A critical work
8. T.S. Eliot's line :
   "Sweet Thames run softly till I end my song" is quoted from a poem by :
   (A) Shakespeare (B) Donne (C) Wordsworth (D) Spenser
9. The phrase "dissociation of sensibility" was used by Eliot in :
   (A) *Tradition and the Individual Talent* (B) *The Metaphysical Poets*
   (C) *Dante* (D) *Baudelaire*
10. T.S. Eliot uses the term "Objective Correlative" in :
    (A) *The Function of Criticism* (B) *Tradition and the Individual Talent*
    (C) *The Frontiers of Criticism* (D) *Hamlet and His Problems*
11. On what basis does Eliot call *Hamlet* an artistic failure ?
    (A) Because Hamlet broods too much
    (B) Because Hamlet feigns madness
    (C) Because the plot of *Hamlet* is disjointed
    (D) Because *Hamlet* lacks in objective correlative
12. T.S. Eliot has not written a critical article on one of the following. Locate him :
    (A) Blake (B) Dante (C) Swinburne (D) Shelley
13. Which play of Shakespeare has been regarded as "One of Shakespeare's most assured artistic successes" by T.S. Eliot ?
    (A) *Coriolanus* (B) *Hamlet* (C) *The Tempest* (D) *The Comedy of Errors*

14. What is, according to T.S. Eliot, the most powerful tool in the hands of a critic ?
    (A) Evaluation of the central thought of the work under review
    (B) Comparison and analysis
    (C) Language and style of the author under review
    (D) Evaluation of the structural unity of the work under review

15. T.S. Eliot calls Arnold "a propagandist of literature, and an over-worked school-inspector." Where does he make this observation ?
    (A) In *The Perfect Critic* (B) In *Imperfect Critic*
    (C) In *A Romantic Aristocrat* (D) In *The Local Flavour*

16. T.S. Eliot calls one of the following plays of Shakespeare "the most wonderful of Shakespeare's plays." Which of the following ?
    (A) *Cymbeline* (B) *The Tempest*
    (C) *Antony and Cleopatra* (D) *Romeo and Juliet*

17. T.S. Eliot calls "Byron so empty of matter, Shelley so incoherent, and Wordsworth so wanting in completeness and variety." Where does he say so ?
    (A) In the Preface to the *Sacred Wood* (B) In the Introduction to the *Sacred Wood*
    (C) In *Tradition and the Individual Talent* (D) In *The Perfect Critic*

18. T.S. Eliot says, "No poet, no artist of any art, has his complete meaning alone." Why ?
    (A) Because he is a part of society
    (B) Because no man is complete in himself
    (C) Because he is connected with a tradition from which he cannot break away
    (D) Because a work of art must be universal

19. T.S. Eliot says, "Poetry is not a turning loose of emotion, but an escape from emotion : it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality." Where does Eliot make this observation ?
    (A) In *The Perfect Critic* (B) In *Imperfect Critic*
    (C) In *Tradition and the Individual Talent* (D) In *The Possibility of a Poetic Drama*

20. "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons."
    From which poem of Eliot is this line quoted ?
    (A) *Love Song of Alfred Prufrock* (B) *Gerontion*
    (C) *Sweeney Erect* (D) *The Burial of the Dead*

21. ''No ! I am not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be."
    From which poem of Eliot is this line quoted ?
    (A) *The Love Song of Alfred Prufrock* (B) *A Cooking Egg*
    (C) *Gerontion* (D) *Portrait of a Lady*

22. "When lovely woman stoops to folly and
    Paces about her room again, alone,
    She smooths her hair with automatic hand
    And puts a record on the gramophone."
    From which poem of Eliot are these lines quoted ?
    (A) *The Burial of the Dead* (B) *What the Thunder Said*
    (C) *The Fire Sermon* (D) *Death by Water*

23. Which of Eliot's poems ends with these lines ?
"This is the way the world ends,
This is the way the world ends,
This is the way the world ends,
Not with a bang but a whimper."
(A) *The Hollow Men* (B) *Ash-Wednesday* (C) *A Song for Simeon* (D) *Gerontion*

24. Which poem of Eliot begins with these lines ?
"Because I do not hope to turn again,
Because I do not hope,
Because I do not hope to turn,
Desiring this man's gift and that man's scope."
(A) *The Hollow Men* (B) *Mr. Eliot's Sunday Morning Service*
(C) *Ash-Wednesday* (D) *Portrait of a Lady*

25. "…… is the most carefully worked, and the most deeply flawed of all Eliot's plays."
Which play of Eliot is so assessed ?
(A) *Murder in the Cathedral* (B) *The Family Reunion*
(C) *The Cocktail Party* (D) *The Confidential Clerk*

26. In what kind of verse-form is the play *The Family Reunion* written ?
(A) Blank Verse (B) Free Verse
(C) Sprung rhythm (D) Prose-Verse

27. What kind of play is *Murder in the Cathedral* ?
(A) A stage play written for Canterbury (B) A Romantic tragedy
(C) A Literary play (D) A Revenge play

28. What is Eliot's *The Confidential Clerk* ?
(A) A Play (B) A Novel (C) A long narrative poem (D) A Critical treatise

29. How many Parts are there in Eliot's play *The Family Reunion* ?
(A) Two Parts (B) Three Parts (C) Four Parts (D) Five Parts

30. *The Waste Land* is a series of :
(A) Three Poems (B) Four Poems (C) Five Poems (D) Six Poems

ANSWERS

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (A)	5. (C)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (D)	9. (B)	10. (D)
11. (D)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (B)	15. (A)	16. (C)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (A)
21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (C)	25. (B)	26. (D)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (A)	30. (C)

21. Francis Bacon

1. Francis Bacon was born in :
(A) 1560 (B) 1562 (C) 1561 (D) 1563

2. Bacon was knighted in :
(A) 1601 (B) 1602 (C) 1603 (D) 1604

3. Bacon was charged of bribery and corrupt practices by the House of Lords in :
   (A) 1618 (B) 1619 (C) 1620 (D) 1621
4. What punishment was awarded to him by the House of Lords ?
   (A) Fine of ten thousand pounds and imprisonment for two years.
   (B) Fine of twenty thousand pounds and imprisonment for four years.
   (C) Fine of thirty thousand pounds and imprisonment for eight years.
   (D) Fine of forty thousand pounds and life imprisonment.
5. How did Bacon pay his fine and how long did he remain in jail ?
   (A) He paid his fine in instalments and remained in jail for one year.
   (B) He paid his fine in two instalments and remained in jail for two years.
   (C) He paid his fine immediately but remained in jail for five years.
   (D) King James I allowed his fine to remain unpaid and released him from jail just the next day.
6. A great critic sums up Bacon's character in these words :
   "The wisest, brightest, and meanest of mankind." Who is that critic ?
   (A) Dryden (B) Pope (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Arnold
7. How many essays were published in Bacon's first edition of 1597 ?
   (A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 15 (D) 16
8. How many essays were published in Bacon's second edition of 1612 ?
   (A) 36 (B) 37 (C) 38 (D) 39
9. How many essays were published in Bacon's third and final edition of 1625 ?
   (A) 56 (B) 57 (C) 58 (D) 59
10. What is Bacon's *The New Atlantis* ?
    (A) A volume of essays (B) A historical work
    (C) A Utopian romance (D) Bacon's autobiography
11. What is Bacon's *Apophthegms* ?
    (A) His philosophy of life (B) An evaluation of Renaissance
    (C) A literary treatise (D) A collection of jests and witty sayings
12. In which prose style are Bacon's *Essays* written ?
    (A) In conversational style (B) In satirical style
    (C) In humorous style (D) In aphoristic style
13. How did the Italian philosopher Machiavelli influence Bacon ?
    (A) Philosophy of success by whatever means possible, moral or immoral.
    (B) Philosophy of success by strictly moral means.
    (C) How to win favour of the Monarch.
    (D) How to come out of serious problems in life.
14. "We are commanded to forgive our enemies; but never to forgive our friends." From which essay is this sentence taken ?
    (A) *Of Faction* (B) *Of Revenge*
    (C) *Of Friendship* (D) *Of Envy*

15. "Children sweeten labours, but they make misfortunes more bitter." From which essay is this sentence quoted ?
(A) *Of Marriage and Single Life* (B) *Of Love*
(C) *Of Parents and Children* (D) *Of Followers and Friends*

16. "He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune." From which essay is this sentence quoted ?
(A) *Of Parents and children* (B) *Of Followers and Friends*
(C) *Of Ceremonies and Respects* (D) *Of Marriage and Single Life*

17. "It is a strange desire to seek power and to lose liberty." From which essay is this line quoted ?
(A) *Of Honour and Reputation* (B) *Of Counsel*
(C) *Of Great Place* (D) *Of Discourse*

18. "Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god." From which essay is this line quoted ?
(A) *Of Friendship* (B) *Of Youth and Age*
(C) *Of Followers and Friends* (D) *Of Nature of Man*

19. "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man." From which essay is this line quoted ?
(A) *Of Discourse* (B) *Of Counsel*
(C) *Of Wisdom for a Man* (D) *Of Studies*

20. "Sell all thou hast, and give it to the poor and follow me." From which essay is this line quoted ?
(A) *Of Goodness and Goodness of Nature* (B) *Of Great Place*
(C) *Of Riches* (D) *Of Nobility*

21. Why did Bacon translate some of his works from English into Latin ?
(A) Because he wanted to show his mastery over both English and Latin.
(B) Because he believed that Latin would last longer than English as a literary language.
(C) He knew Latin better than English.
(D) Because Latin is easier than English.

22. Bacon held high positions in the Court of :
(A) Queen Elizabeth I (B) King James I
(C) In the courts of both of them (D) In the court of neither of them

23. Bacon wrote his *Essays* on the models of :
(A) Horace (B) Montaigne
(C) Plutarch (D) Marlowe

24. Bacon's first great intellectual work was :
(A) *Advancement of Learning* (B) *Novum Organum*
(C) *De Sapientia Veterum* (D) *The Essays*

25. Which of the following authors has written the *Life of Bacon* ?
(A) R. W. Church (B) George Saintsbury
(C) G. Gordon (D) Hugh Walker

ANSWERS

1. (C)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (D)	5. (D)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (C)	9. (C)	10. (C)
11. (D)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (B)	15. (C)	16. (D)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (D)	20. (A)
21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (B)	24. (A)	25. (C)					

22. Ben Jonson

1. Ben Jonson was born in :
   (A) 1570 (B) 1575 (C) 1573 (D) 1577
2. Ben Jonson belonged primarily to :
   (A) The Elizabethan Age (B) Jacobian Age
   (C) Caroline Age (D) Restoration Age
3. Ben Jonson was basically :
   (A) A Poet (B) A Dramatist (C) An Essayist (D) A Satirist
4. The first play written by Ben Jonson was :
   (A) *Every Man out of his Humour* (B) *The Alchemist*
   (C) *Every Man in his Humour* (D) *Volpone the Foxe*
5. Which of the following plays is not written by Ben Jonson ?
   (A) *The Silent Woman* (B) *The Alchemist*
   (C) *Volpone* (D) *The Maid's Tragedy*
6. Ben Jonson is known for his :
   (A) *Comedies of Satire* (B) *Comedies of Multiple Love Conflicts*
   (C) *Comedies of Humours* (D) *Tragi-Comedies*
7. How many 'Humours' are there in human mental make up ?
   (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
8. A critic says, "Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour* begins a new chapter in the history of English drama." Who is that critic ?
   (A) George Sampson (B) Bradley
   (C) Saintsbury (D) T. S. Eliot
9. What is Ben Jonson's 'Sejanus His Fall' ?
   (A) A Comedy (B) A Tragedy (C) A Satire (D) A Historical Play
10. In the Prologue to one of his comedies, Jonson says, "A comedy would show an Image of the time, And sport with human follies, not with crimes." The prologue of which play ?
    (A) *Every Man in His humour* (B) *Every Man out of His Humour*
    (C) *The Fountain of Self-love* (D) *The Poetaster*
11. What is Ben Jonson's '*Sejanus His Fall*' ?
    (A) A Comedy of Humours (B) A Satirical Play
    (C) A Roman Tragedy (D) A Tragic Portrait
12. Volpone the Foxe is :
    (A) A Comedy (B) A Roman Tragedy
    (C) A Satire (D) A Romance

13. *The Alchemist is* :
(A) an attack on cheats of London (B) a satire on his rivals
(C) an attack on tricksters and gulls (D) a tragedy in Blank Verse

14. Shakespeare himself played a leading role in one of Ben Jonson's plays. In which play ?
(A) *The Alchemist* (B) *Volpone the Foxe*
(C) *Every Man in His Humour* (D) *Every Man Out of His Humour*

15. *The Alchemist* was played at which of the following theatres ?
(A) The Globe (B) The Hope Theatre
(C) The Bankside Theatre (D) The Queen's Revels

16. Which of the following plays of Ben Jonson was left unfinished ?
(A) *Catiline His Conspiracy* (B) *Sejanus His Fall*
(C) *The Sad Shepherd* (D) *The Arraignment*

17. Which of the following plays of Jonson is written wholly in prose ?
(A) *Bartholomew Fair* (B) *The Sad Shepherd*
(C) *Humours Reconciled* (D) *The Divell is an Asse*

18. Which of the following authors was not a contemporary of Ben Jonson ?
(A) Chapman (B) Marston (C) Dryden (D) Dekker

19. The first play written by Ben Jonson was :
(A) *The Sad Shepherd* (B) *The Case is Altered*
(C) *The Poetaster* (D) *Sejanus His Fall*

20. Which of the following is a Roman Tragedy ?
(A) *The Arraignment* (B) *The Case is Altered*
(C) *The Spanish Tragedy* (D) *Catiline His Conspiracy*

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (A)
11. (C) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (A) 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (B) 20. (D)

23. Alexander Pope

1. When was Alexander Pope born ?
(A) 1680 (B) 1685 (C) 1688 (D) 1689

2. In which age did Pope live and write ?
(A) The Restoration Age (B) The Neo-classical Age or Augustan Age
(C) The Romantic Age (D) The Victorian Age

3. Pope was basically :
(A) a poet (B) a critic
(C) a satirist (D) a prose writer

4. Pope wrote his poetry in :
(A) Blank Verse (B) Heroic Couplets
(C) Free Verse (D) Iambic Hexametre

5. Pope himself says that the most important characteristic feature of his poetry is :
   (A) Swiftness (B) Intellectualism
   (C) Correctness (D) Didacticism

6. Pope has addressed the *Essay on Man* to :
   (A) Lord Bolingbroke (B) Dryden
   (C) Lord Harvey (D) Lady Mary

7. In a poem Pope says : "Beauty divorced from good sense is worth nothing." In which poem does he make this observation ?
   (A) *The Essay on Man* (B) *The Rape of the Lock*
   (C) *Epistle to Arbuthnot* (D) *Dunciad*

8. How many *Epistles* are there in Pope's *An Essay on Man* ?
   (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four

9. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast, Man never is, but ever to be blest." In which poem do these lines occur ?
   (A) *Essay on Man* (B) *Essay on criticism*
   (C) *The Dunciad* (D) *Rape of the Lock*

10. As the spokesman of the Augustan Age, Pope exposes its 'frivolities' in :
    (A) *The Rape of the Lock* (B) *The Essay on Man*
    (C) *The Dunciad* (D) *An Essay on Criticism*

11. Which of the following poets did Pope admire most ?
    (A) Chaucer (B) Ben Jonson (C) Dryden (D) Spenser

12. Whom did Pope regard as his 'poetic mentor' ?
    (A) Shakespeare (B) Spenser (C) Chaucer (D) Dryden

13. Pope's poetry basically lacked in :
    (A) Reason (B) Argument (C) Emotion (D) Correctness

14. The ultimate end of poetry according to Pope is :
    (A) Didacticism (B) Aesthetic Pleasure
    (C) Emotional Fervour (D) Beauty of Nature

15. What does Pope define in these words ? "What oft was thought but never so well expressed ?"
    (A) Emotional fervour (B) Poetic imagination
    (C) Didacticism (D) Wit

16. Pope took *Ars Poetica* as a model for his poetry. Who is the author of *Ars Poetica* ?
    (A) Horace (B) Vida (C) Boileau (D) Bossu

17. Pope believed that a work of art must be based on :
    (A) Imagination (B) Emotion
    (C) Didacticism (D) Truth

18. Pope's *Pastorals* were published in :
    (A) 1709 (B) 1710 (C) 1712 (D) 1708

19. What did Pope mean by the expression 'Follow Nature' ?
(A) To follow moral law (B) To speak the truths
(C) To oppose artificiality (D) To avoid frivolity in one's behaviour

20. "A thousand years may elapse before there shall appear another man with a power of Versification equal to that of Pope." Which of the following critics holds this view ?
(A) Arnold (B) Hazlitt (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Saintsbury

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (C) 12. (D) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (C)

24. Joseph Addison and Richard Steele

1. In which year was Addison born ?
(A) 1674 (B) 1672 (C) 1675 (D) 1673

2. In which literary Age did Addison write his Essays ?
(A) Elizabethan Age (B) Restoration Age
(C) Neo-classical Age (D) Romantic Age

3. Who was the co-author of Addison writing *The Coverley Papers* ?
(A) Richard Steele (B) Abraham Cowley
(C) Daniel Defoe (D) Dr. Johnson

4. Which of the following series of essays started the vogue of journalistic literature ?
(A) *The Tatler* (B) *The Spectator* (C) *The Guardian* (D) *The Rambler*

5. *The Tatler* was started by :
(A) Addison (B) Steele
(C) Jointly by Addison and Steele (D) Cowley

6. "Addison almost created and perfected English prose as an instrument for the expression of social thought." Who holds this view ?
(A) Courthope (B) Fowler (C) Deighton (D) Dr. Johnson

7. "A reader seldom peruses a book with pleasure till he knows whether the writer of it be a black or a fair one." Which essay begins with this observation ?
(A) *Sir Roger at Home* (B) *Sir Roger at Church*
(C) *The Spectator's Account of Himself* (D) *The Coverley Household*

8. Which of the following characters represents the class of Gallantry ?
(A) Sir Andrew Freeport (B) Will Honeycomb
(C) Will Wimble (D) Captain Sentry

9. "The most perfect gift that fitted Addison was his sense of humour." Who holds this view ?
(A) Deighton (B) Macaulay (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Cazamian

10. "His irony and urbanity are the two most prominant traits in the essays of Addison." Who holds this view ?
(A) Macaulay (B) Deighton (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Lobban

11. "The success of the *Spectator* was immediate and permanent." Whose view is this ?
(A) Deighton (B) Thackeray (C) Fowler (D) Hugh Walker

12. "Addison almost created and perfected English Periodical Essay as an instrument for the expression of social thought." Whose view is this ?
(A) Courthope (B) J. H. Fowler (C) Deighton (D) Dr. Johnson

13. "Thus I live in the world, rather as a spectator of mankind than as one of the species." From which essay is the above sentence quoted ?
(A) Sir Roger in Town (B) The Spectator's Account of Himself
(C) Rural Manners (D) The Aim of the Spectator

14. Which of the following characters in the *Coverley Papers* is a merchant of great eminence in the city of London ?
(A) Sir Andrew Freeport (B) Will Honeycomb
(C) Captain Sentry (D) Lord Rochestor

15. In which year was Addison elected as a member of Parliament ?
(A) 1710 (B) 1712 (C) 1708 (D) 1706

16. Addison's *The Campaign* is :
(A) A Poem (B) A Play (C) A Romance (D) A Critical Treatise

17. Addison's *Rosamond* is :
(A) A long poem (B) A play (C) A satire (D) A romance

18. Addison's *Cato* is :
(A) A comedy (B) A tragedy (C) A romance (D) A long prose work

19. Addison's *the Drummer* is :
(A) A satirical play (B) A tragedy
(C) A moral comedy (D) A prose romance

20. Richard Steele's *The Conscious Lovers* is :
(A) A long poem (B) A prose romance
(C) A Satire in verse (D) A play

ANSWERS

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (D)
11. (A) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (B) 19. (C) 20. (D)

25. Dr. Samuel Johnson

1. The Age of Johnson covers the period :
(A) (1750-1790) (B) (1748-1795) (C) (1745-1798) (D) (1745-1802)

2. Dr. Johnson was born in :
(A) 1708 (B) 1709 (C) 1710 (D) 1711

3. What was the name of the Periodical which Johnson started in imitiation of the *Spectator* ?
(A) *The Rambler* (B) *The Grumbler* (C) *The Awakener* (D) *The Morning Star*

4. Dr. Johnson's most ambitious work was *A Dictionary of the English Language*. How many years he took in finishing it ?
   (A) Eight years from 1747-55 (B) Seven years from 1748-55
   (C) Nine years from 1746-55 (D) Six years from 1749-55

5. Another equally ambitious work of Dr. Johnson was *Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets.* The Lives of how many poets were written by him ?
   (A) 50 (B) 52 (C) 54 (D) 55

6. In the beginning of his literary career Dr. Johnson Published *London*. What is this work ?
   (A) A prose work (B) A short play (C) A poem (D) A story

7. In 1749 he published *Irene*. What is this work ?
   (A) A long poem (B) A long satire (C) A comedy (D) A tragedy

8. Who wrote Johnson's famous Biography ?
   (A) Goldsmith (B) Joshua Reynolds
   (C) Boswell (D) Gibbon

9. Dr. Johnson whole-heartedly belonged to which literary School ?
   (A) Augustan School (B) Victorian School
   (C) Romantic School (D) Restoration School

10. Dr. Johnson's prose-style is highly :
    (A) Obscure (B) Latinised (C) Simple (D) Idiomatic

11. "*The Lives of the English Poets* is the richest, most beautiful, and indeed most perfect production of Johnson's pen." Who holds this view ?
    (A) Boswell (B) Joshua Reynolds
    (C) Gibbon (D) Burke

12. According to Johnson, why did Milton write *The Paradise Lost* in Blank Verse ?
    (A) Because Milton had no musical sense.
    (B) Because Milton could not write in rhyming verse.
    (C) Because it is easier to write in Blank verse than in rhyming verse.
    (D) Because Blank verse was in vogue in Milton's times.

13. Dr. Johnson says : "*Paradise Lost* is one of the books which the reader admires and lays down, and forgets to take up again." Why according to Johnson ?
    (A) Because no reader has so much patience.
    (B) Because there is want of human interest in it.
    (C) Because its perusal is a hard duty.
    (D) Because its language is very difficult.

14. "In this poem there is no nature, for there is no truth; there is no art, for there is nothing new." About which poem does Johnson hold this view ?
    (A) *L'Allegro* (B) *Il Penseroso* (C) *Lycidas* (D) *Comus*

15. What is Milton's *Comus* ?
    (A) An allegorical poem (B) A sonnet
    (C) A Masque (D) A Pamphlet

16. On what grounds does Johnson defend Shakespeare's violation of *Unities* in his plays :
    (A) Strict observation of the three *Unities* is not possible in real life
    (B) Strict observation of the *Unities* spoil the dramatic effect
    (C) The observation of the *Unities* is not possible on the stage
    (D) The observation of the *Unities* is artificial
17. "Shakespeare's plays are neither pure Tragedies nor pure Comedies." What does Johnson mean by this observation ?
    (A) Shakespeare's plays are true copies of real life.
    (B) Real life is not entirely tragic.
    (C) Real life is not entirely comic.
    (D) Art is not meant to preach any philosophy of life.
18. Johnson's *Rambler* is still relevant because the Papers published in it :
    (A) Give a true picture of eighteenth century life
    (B) Contains Johnson's principles of criticism
    (C) Brief and interesting
    (D) Non-Controversial
19. Dr. Johnson's *The Vanity of Human Wishes* was written in :
    (A) Blank Verse (B) Closed Heroic Couplets
    (C) Free Verse (D) Hexameter Couplets
20. Dr. Johnson was a great force to continue :
    (A) The Augustan Tradition (B) The Elizabethan Tradition
    (C) The Romantic Tradition (D) The Restoration Tradition

ANSWERS

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (D)	8. (C)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (C)	16. (A)	17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (B)	20. (A)

26. Henry Fielding and His Fellow Novelists

1. Fielding and his three other fellow novelists are known as :
    (A) The Four Wheels of the Van of the English Novel
    (B) The Four Pillars of the English Novel
    (C) The Four Makers of the English Novel
    (D) The Four Founders of the English Novel
2. Who was the first author who brought into vogue the proper English Novel ?
    (A) Fielding (B) Richardson (C) Smollett (D) Sterne
3. Who is the author of *Pamela* ?
    (A) Fielding (B) Richardson (C) Smollett (D) Sterne
4. What is the subtitle of *Pamela* ?
    (A) *Virtue Reconsidered* (B) *A Virgin Maid*
    (C) *Virtue Its Own Reward* (D) *Virtue Rewarded*

5. How many novels did Richardson write ?
   (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
6. The most famous novel of Fielding is :
   (A) *Pamela* (B) *Tom Jones*
   (C) *Amelia* (D) *Joseph Andrews*
7. Fielding's *Tom Jones* is called :
   (A) A vulgar novel (B) An immoral novel
   (C) An epic in prose (D) A lyrical novel
8. Who is the author of the novel "*Roderick Random*" ?
   (A) Fielding (B) Smollett (C) Sterne (D) Richardson
9. Who is the author of *Tristram Shandy* ?
   (A) Fielding (B) Richardson (C) Smollett (D) Sterne
10. *Tristram Shandy* is written in :
    (A) Two Volumes (B) Four Volumes
    (C) Seven Volumes (D) Nine Volumes
11. Which of the following novels is not written by Fielding ?
    (A) *Tom Jones* (B) *Tristram Shandy*
    (C) *Amelia* (D) *Joseph Andrews*
12. Which of the following novels is not written by Smollett ?
    (A) *Tristram Shandy* (B) *Humphry Clinker*
    (C) *Roderick Random* (D) *Peregrine Pickle*
13. Who is the author of *Sentimental Journey* ?
    (A) Fielding (B) Smollett (C) Sterne (D) Richardson
14. Who is the author of *Adventures of an Atom* ?
    (A) Sterne (B) Fielding (C) Smollett (D) Richardson
15. Fielding's last novel was :
    (A) *Tom Jones* (B) *Amelia*
    (C) *Pamela* (D) *Adventures of Joseph Andrews*
16. What type of hero is *Tom Jones* ?
    (A) A wandering rogue (B) A knight on his journey
    (C) A social reformer (D) An immoral adventurer

ANSWERS

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (D)
11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (B) 16. (B)

27. Oliver Goldsmith

1. To which literary Age did Goldsmith belong ?
   (A) The Augustan Age (B) The Age of Pope
   (C) The Age of Johnson (D) The Age of Wordsworth

2. Goldsmith was born in :
   (A) Ireland (B) England
   (C) Scotland (D) Border of England-Scotland
3. Goldsmith travelled over the Continent for two years supported only :
   (A) By his friends
   (B) By reading aloud his poems and singing songs
   (C) By playing on his flute
   (D) On the hospitality of universities
4. He was so poor and supportless that for some time he :
   (A) served as a bookseller's hack but left it
   (B) took to teaching in basic schools but failed
   (C) lived with professional beggars
   (D) took to writing articles to local Papers
5. But finally he found both a sheltering rock and literary recognition by writing :
   (A) A history of England
   (B) A history of France
   (C) An account of his continental tours
   (D) Writing articles in National Journals
6. Goldsmith published a series of letters under the title *The Letters of a Citizen of the World.* They were professed to have been written by :
   (A) A French Traveller (B) A Chinese Traveller
   (C) A Roman Traveller (D) A Japanese Traveller
7. Goldsmith's first work published under his name was :
   (A) *The Traveller* (B) *The Vicar of Wakefield*
   (C) *The Deserted Village* (D) *The Good Natured Man*
8. *She Stoops to Conquer* was published in :
   (A) 1771 (B) 1772 (C) 1774 (D) 1775
9. Who stoops to conquer in the play '*She Stoops to Conquer'* ?
   (A) Miss Neville (B) Miss Hardcastle
   (C) Miss Williams (D) A Maid
10. To whom did Goldsmith dedicate his play '*She Stoops to Conquer*' ?
    (A) Lord Chesterfield (B) Joshua Reynolds
    (C) Dr. Samuel Johnson (D) Mr. Whitehead
11. What alternative title to *She Stoops to Conquer* was given by Goldsmith ?
    (A) *The Errors of a Night* (B) *The Follies of a Night*
    (C) *The Blunders of a Night* (D) *The Mistakes of a Night*
12. Who said of Goldsmith that 'He wrote like an angel but talked like poor Poll' ?
    (A) Masson (B) Garrick (C) Beanclerk (D) Newberry
13. *The Deserted Village* was written by Goldsmith in the memory of :
    (A) His father who had died not long before
    (B) His brother who had died a few months earlier
    (C) A village in Ireland where Goldsmith passed his boyhood days
    (D) It refers to no particular village

14. Name the work which Goldsmith left unfinished on account of his death :
(A) *Retaliation* (B) *The Good Natured Man*
(C) *The Vicar of Wakefield* (D) *The Deserted Village*

15. At what age Goldsmith died :
(A) Fifty-six (B) Fifty-eight (C) Forty-six (D) Forty-eight

16. What is Goldsmith's '*The Good Natured Man*' ?
(A) A Narrative Poem (B) A Satire in Verse
(C) A Novel (D) A Play

17. What is Goldsmith's *The Bee* ?
(A) A Short Poem (B) A Prose Pamphlet
(C) A Periodical (D) A Book of Stories

18. What is *Retaliation* ?
(A) A Novel (B) A Prose Romance
(C) A Story in Verse (D) A Galaxy of Animated Reparties

19. What is Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer* ?
(A) A Comedy (B) A Farce
(C) A Satire on Women (D) A Satire on Hero Worship

20. On his grave the following epitaph was written : 'A gentle master who left scarcely any kind of writing untouched.' Who wrote this Epitaph ?
(A) Dr. Johnson (B) Garrick (C) Burke (D) Reynolds

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (C) 5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (C)
11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (D) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (A)

28. Sir Walter Scott

1. Within which literary Age Walter Scott lived and wrote ?
(A) The Age of Dryden (B) The Age of Pope
(C) The Age of Wordsworth (D) The Age of Tennyson

2. Walter Scott was basically :
(A) A poet (B) A novelist (C) An essayist (D) A dramatist

3. What was Scotts' *Rokeby* ?
(A) A play (B) A satirical poem
(C) A long prose work (D) A novel in verse

4. What was his *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* ?
(A) A Ballad (B) A Narrative Poem
(C) A series of Sonnets (D) A series of Lyrics

5. *Marmion* is :
(A) A ballad (B) A novelet
(C) A poetical story (D) An ode

6. *The Lady of the Lake* presents :
   (A) A series of exciting incidents (B) A series of songs
   (C) A galaxy of characters (D) A series of buffoonery
7. How many plays did Scott write ?
   (A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five
8. *The Lord of the Isles* is a powerful :
   (A) Historical poem (B) Adaptation of an old ballad
   (C) A dramatic work in verse (D) A series of adventures in verse
9. In the second and more successful phase of his literary career, Scott produced a number of novels, numbering about :
   (A) 18 (B) 25 (C) 20 (D) 27
10. The most successful of his novels is :
   (A) *Waverley* (B) *The Monastery* (C) *Guy Mannering* (D) *Kenilworth*
11. *The Bride of Lammermoor* is rightly famous for its :
   (A) Gothic atmosphere (B) Enchanting romance
   (C) Sustained tragic intensity (D) Poetical quality
12. Walter Scott became lame when he was only :
   (A) Eighteen years old (B) Eighteen months old
   (C) Fourteen years old (D) Fourteen months old
13. Scott wrote his *Lay of the Last Minstrel* on the model of :
   (A) Cowper's *John Gilpin* (B) *La Belle Dame Sans Merci* by Keats
   (C) Coleridge's *Christalbel* (D) *Rime of the Ancient Mariner* by Coleridge
14. Scott was a great favourite of George IV who made him a Baronet in :
   (A) 1816 (B) 1818 (C) 1820 (D) 1822
15. Scott's most popular novels are about :
   (A) London Life (B) Ireland
   (C) Cambridge University (D) Scotland
16. Most of the novels of Walter Scott are :
   (A) Romances (B) Narrative Verse
   (C) Historical (D) Episodic
17. John Gibbon Lockhart, the renowned novelist and poet was :
   (A) Scott's cousin (B) Scott's friend
   (C) Scott's son-in-law (D) Scott's nephew
18. Who wrote the Biography of Walter Scott ?
   (A) Lockhart (B) Charles Lamb (C) Leigh Hunt (D) Southey
19. Walter Scott was born in :
   (A) Edinburgh (B) Cambridge
   (C) Berwickshire (D) Bermingham
20. The themes of Scott's historical novels cover a period of nearly :
   (A) Six Centuries (B) Seven Centuries
   (C) Eight Centuries (D) Four Centuries

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (D) 10. (A)
11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (C)

29. Jane Austen

1. To which Literary Age did Jane Austen belong ?
   (A) The Age of Johnson (B) The Age of Wordsworth
   (C) The Victorian Age (D) The Age of Arnold
2. How many novels did Jane Austen publish ?
   (A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7
3. Which of the following novels was published first—
   (A) *Sense and Sensibility* (B) *Mansfield Park*
   (C) *Pride and Prejudice* (D) *Emma*
4. Which of her following novels was published posthumously ?
   (A) *Mansfield Park* (B) *Pride and Prejudice*
   (C) *Emma* (D) *Northanger Abbey*
5. Her *Pride and Prejudice* was first published under the title :
   (A) *Evelyn* (B) *Kitty*
   (C) *First Impressions* (D) *Lady Susan*
6. We have no hesitation in placing Jane Austen beside Shakespeare. Who has made this remark ?
   (A) Wordsworth (B) Edward Fitzgerald
   (C) Charlotte Bronte (D) Macaulay
7. In how many volumes was *Mansfield Park* published ?
   (A) Two volumes (B) Three Volumes (C) Four Volumes (D) One Volume only
8. In how many volumes was *Persuasion* published ?
   (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
9. The novel *Persuasion* was published posthumously. Who supervised its publication ?
   (A) Her brother Henry (B) The Publisher John Murray
   (C) Maria Edgeworth (D) Anna Austen
10. '*A Memoir of Jane Austen*' was written by :
    (A) J. E. Austen-Leigh (B) R. W. Chapman
    (C) Mary Lascelles (D) John Murray
11. One of the following women novelists was not contemporary of Jane Austen. Identify her :
    (A) Maria Edgeworth (B) Charlotte Bronte
    (C) Susan Edmons Ferrier (D) Edmonstone
12. Whom did Jane Austen marry ?
    (A) Lord Brabourne (B) Mr. Collins
    (C) Lord Lytton (D) Remained unmarried

13. Jane Austen died at an early age of :
(A) 42 (B) 43 (C) 40 (D) 41

14. The story *Lady Susan* is developed through :
(A) Witty dialogues (B) Humorous reparties
(C) Letters (D) Small incidents

15. Which novel was she writing when she died ?
(A) Sanditon (B) The Watsons (C) Elinor (D) Marianne

16. What kind of novels had Jane Austen written ?
(A) Domestic Novels (B) Social Novels
(C) Gothic Novels (D) Historical Novels

ANSWERS

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (A) 14. (C) 15. (A) 16. (A)

30. John Galsworthy

1. On the models of whose problem plays did John Galsworthy write his plays ?
(A) Henry Arthur Jones (B) Arthur Pinero
(C) Henrick Ibsen (D) T.W. Robertson

2. In which year was Galsworthy awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature ?
(A) 1930 (B) 1932 (C) 1933 (D) 1931

3. John Galsworthy published some of his early works under a pseudonym. What name did he assume ?
(A) John Simpkins (B) John Sebastian (C) John Sinjohn (D) John Semplin

4. What is Galsworthy's *From the Four Winds* ?
(A) A collection of his verses (B) A collection of his stories
(C) A collection of character-sketches (D) A dramatic series

5. What is Galsworthy's *Jocelyn* ?
(A) A story (B) A novel (C) A play (D) A poem

6. What is Galsworthy's *Dark Flower* ?
(A) A play (B) A novel (C) A poem (D) A short story

7. What is Galsworthy's *The White Monkey* ?
(A) A novel (B) A story (C) A poem (D) A play

8. What is Galsworthy's *The Patrician* ?
(A) A play (B) A novel
(C) A character-sketch (D) A story

9. What is Galsworthy's *The swan* ?
(A) A play (B) A short story (C) A novel (D) A poem

10. What is Galsworthy's *Awakening* ?
(A) A novel (B) A play
(C) A poem (D) A character-sketch

11. What is the central theme of *The Silver Box* ?
    (A) conflict between the rich and the poor (B) disparity in law
    (C) labour and capital conflict (D) social disparity
12. *The Show* is a satire on—
    (A) the Labour Unions (B) religious hypocrisy
    (C) the journalists (D) the capitalists
13. The *Escape* depicts the pitiable condition of—
    (A) the persons who come out from the jail after completing their term of imprisonment
    (B) the poor labourers who work in the factories
    (C) the miserable life of women in their homes
    (D) the convicts who escape from the jails
14. The central theme of the *Strife* is—
    (A) conflict between labour and capital
    (B) conflict between the rich and the poor
    (C) conflict between different religious sects
    (D) conflict between the literate and the illiterate
15. *The Pigeon* exposes the evils of—
    (A) dark cells in the prisons
    (B) shelter-homes and poor-homes
    (C) the insanitary conditions in which the workers work in the factories
    (D) slums in big cities
16. *The Fugitive* exposes the tragedy of—
    (A) a wife who leaves her husband
    (B) a child who is left an orphan
    (C) a young widow
    (D) a young woman who marries an elderly man
17. *The Skin Game* brings out the conflict between—
    (A) industrialists of different industries
    (B) the industrialists and the bureaucrats
    (C) landed aristocrats and the industrialists
    (D) different political parties
18. *The Loyalties* exposes clash of loyalties towards—
    (A) different religious sects
    (B) regional affiliations
    (C) different benefactors who are opposed to each other
    (D) different social classes
19. The play *Justice* is a satire on—
    (A) the system of paying wages (B) the system of imprisonment
    (C) the system of social disparity (D) the system of legal trial

20. The play *Joy* exposes the strain and stress of—
    (A) a woman unhappily married
    (B) a student completing his educational career
    (C) a young girl growing into adulthood
    (D) an unemployed young man

21. In which play does Falder appear as the central character ?
    (A) *Loyalties* (B) *The Silver Box* (C) *Justice* (D) *The Skin Game*

22. "Call this justice ? What about 'im ? It's 'is money got 'im off—justice !"
    In which play do these lines appear ?
    (A) *Justice* (B) *The Silver Box* (C) *The Fugitive* (D) *The Pigeon*

23. "Gentlemen, men like the prisoner are destroyed daily under our law for want of that human insight which sees them as they are, patients, and not criminals".
    From which play are these lines quoted ?
    (A) *The Silver Box* (B) *The Strife* (C) *Justice* (D) *The Fugitive*

24. In which play does David Roberts appear as a leading character ?
    (A) *The Pigeon* (B) *The Strife* (C) *The Silver Box* (D) *The Fugitive*

25. Ann says to her father, "You know what you really are, I suppose, a sickly sentimentalist." From which play are these lines quoted ?
    (A) *The Strife* (B) *A Family Man* (C) *The Pigeon* (D) *The Male*

26. In which play is John Barthwick a leading character ?
    (A) *The Pigeon* (B) *The Eldest Son* (C) *The Strife* (D) *The Silver Box*

27. In which play does Stephen More appear as an idealist ?
    (A) *The Mob* (B) *The Skin Game* (C) *Loyalties* (D) *The Forest*

28. De Levis and Dancy are the leading characters in one of the following plays ? Which play ?
    (A) *The Eldest Son* (B) *Loyalties* (C) *The Pigeon* (D) *Escape*

29. In which play is there a conflict between Hillchrist and Hornblower ?
    (A) *The Skin Game* (B) *The Mob* (C) *Loyalties* (D) *The Pigeon*

30. John Galsworthy has treated the theme of law and justice in many of his plays. Why ?
    (A) because his father was an advocate
    (B) because he was himself a qualified advocate
    (C) because he was interested in stories of crime and punishment
    (D) because he had an intimate friend who was a professional detective

ANSWERS

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (C)	10.(A)
11. (B)	12.(C)	13.(A)	14.(A)	15.(B)	16.(A)	17.(C)	18.(A)	19.(D)	20.(C)
21. (C)	22.(B)	23.(C)	24.(B)	25.(C)	26.(D)	27.(A)	28.(B)	29.(A)	30.(B)

(American Authors)

31. Robert Frost (1874-1963)

A Brief Introduction—Robert Frost is one of the greatest poets of America. He is one of the American poets who are highly loved and admired in India. He was born on March 26, 1874 in San Francisco, California. He died in January, 1963. His popularity in India can be judged from a remarkable fact. When Jawaharlal Nehru died in 1964, four lines from a poem by Frost were found written in his own hand under the glass-top of his table. The lines quoted by him were from Frost's poem *Stopping by Woods :*

"The woods are lovely, dark and deep
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep."

He was awarded more literary honours than any other poet of America. He is the only American poet who was awarded Pulitzer prize for poetry four times. He was called upon to recite a poem, *The Gift Outright*, when President Kennedy took office.

Frost's Poetical Works—Frost's poems were published in several volumes in different years. It is not possible to give the list of his individual poems. The volumes or collections of his poems are listed below :

A Boy's Will (1913)
North of Boston (1914)
Mountain Interval (1916)
New Hampshire (1923)
West Running Brook (1928)
A Further Range (1936)
A Witness Tree (1942)
Come in, and Other Poems (1943)
A Masque of Reason (1945)
A Masque of Mercy (1947)

32. Walt Whitman (1819-1892)

A Brief Introduction—Walt Whitman is called the Representative poet of America. He is hailed as the champion of the American democracy. He was the author of the famous poem *O Captain, My Captain* written on the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln of America. Whitman was born in 1819 in a farming community near Huntington, Long Island. After only six years of formal education, Whitman had to leave school at the age of eleven to go to work as an apprentice printer. He also worked as a school-teacher for several years, and during these years he developed literary taste and started writing poetry. Gradually he became a prolific writer. He became one of the greatest poets of America. He died in 1892.

Whitman's Poetical Works—Whitman wrote a very large number of poems, as many as the leaves of grass in a private lawn. Therefore all his poems were collected and published in one volume titled *Leaves of Grass*. Some of the more important poems included in this volume are listed below :

One's-Self I Sing
Beginning My Studies
I Hear America Singing
O Captain ! My Captain !
Song of Myself
Native Moments
Once I Pass'd Through a Populous City
As Adam Early in the Morning
When I Heard at the Close of the Day
I Hear It was Charged Against Me

Song of the Open Door
Crossing Brooklyn Ferry
On the Beach At Night
I Sit and Look Out
When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd
There was a Child Went Forth
This Compost
Passage to India
Player of Columbus
To Think of Time
Faces
Animals

33. Ernest Hemingway (1898-1961)

A Brief Introduction—Ernest Hemingway is one of the most powerful short story writers and novelists of America. Most of his stories and novels are based upon his personal experiences. A series of his stories called 'Nick Adam's Stories', when read in their chronological order, form a sort of the author's autobiography. Hemingway's heroes have some common characteristic features. Therefore 'Hemingway Hero' has come to be used as a technical term in American fiction. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954.

Hemingway's Novels and Short Stories

The important novels and collection of short stories of Hemingway are listed below :

Stories

The Nick Adam's Stories—

Indian Camp
The Doctor and the Doctor's Wife
The End of Something
The Three-Day Blow
Big Two-Hearted River
Fathers and Sons

Novels

In Our Time
Sun Also Rises
To Have and Have Not
The First Forty-Nine Stories
For Whom the Bell Tolls
Islands in the Stream
Men without Women
Farewell to Arms
The Old Man and the Sea

34. William Faulkner (1897-1962)

A Brief Introduction—William Faulkner is a very powerful novelist and short story writer of America. He was born in New Albany in the State of Mississippi on 25th September, 1897. After leaving school, Faulkner worked in his grandfather's bank as a book-keeper. But he had literary inclinations from his early boyhood days. He started writing short stories for recreation. Gradually he became a professional writer of tales and novels. He acquired fame as a novelist over Europe and America. In spite of all the fame that he enjoyed, he lived a dissipated life. His family life was not happy. He kept riding and fox-hunting, occasionally falling down from his horse and receiving injuries. However, a happy change came in his life when he was appointed as a Lecturer in the University of Virginia. He received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1949. But he could not give up his old habit of drinking too hard. He was compelled to go to the sanatorium where he died of massive heart-attack on July 6, 1962.

Faulkner's Novels

The important novels written by Faulkner are listed below :

Novels

Soldier's Pay (1926)
Mosquitoes (1927)
Sartoris (1929)
The Sound and the Fury (1929)
As I Lay Dying (1930)
Sanctuary (1931)
Light in August (1932)
Absalom, Absalom (1936)
The Unvanquished (1938)
The Wild Palms (1939)
The Hamlet (1940)
Go Down Moses (1942)
Intruder in the Dust (1948)
Requiem for a Num (1951)
A Fable (1954)
The Town (1957)
The Mansion (1959)
The Receivers (1962)

Multiple-Choice Questions
(On American Authors)

Directions—*Under each of the following questions, four alternative answers are given. Choose the correct answer out of the four choices :*

1. An American poet is hailed as the representative poet of America. Who is he ?
   (A) Robert Frost (B) Edgar Allan Poe (C) R. W. Emerson (D) Walt Whitman
2. "I celebrate myself, and sing myself,
   And what I assume you shall assume,
   And every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you."
   From which of the following poems have these lines been quoted ?
   (A) Emerson's *Each and All* (B) Whitman's *Song of Myself*
   (C) Edgar Allan Poe's *To One in Paradise* (D) William Cullen Bryant's *A Forest Hymn*
3. Which of the following novels is not written by Ernest Hemingway ?
   (A) *The Great Gatsby* (B) *A Farewell to Arms*
   (C) *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (D) *The Old Man and the Sea*
4. In Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*, the old man hooks a fish. What is the fish called ?
   (A) Swordfish (B) Shark (C) Marlin (D) Whale
5. Whose collection of poems is called *Leaves of Grass* ?
   (A) Whitman's (B) Emerson's
   (C) Edgar Allan Poe's (D) Frost's
6. Who discovered America ?
   (A) Vasco da Gama (B) Captain Cook
   (C) Christopher Columbus (D) Cabot
7. When was the American Civil War fought ?
   (A) 1830–40 (B) 1815–1820 (C) 1861–1865 (D) 1825–1833

8. Who has written a poem on the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln after the American Civil War ?
   (A) Robert Frost (B) Walt Whitman
   (C) Emily Dickinson (D) Emerson

9. Walt Whitman wrote a poem on the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. What is the title of the poem ?
   (A) *Song of Myself* (B) *I Sit and Look Out*
   (C) *I Hear America Singing* (D) *O Captain ! My Captain !*

10. Who is the author of the poem *Animals* ?
    (A) Emerson (B) Whitman (C) Frost (D) Emily Dickinson

11. "Something there is more immortal even than the stars
    (Many the burials, many the days and nights, passing away,)
    Something that shall endure longer than lustrous Jupiter."
    From which poem of Whitman's are these lines quoted ?
    (A) *Song of Myself* (B) *On the Beach at Night*
    (C) *One's-Self I Sing* (D) *Passage to India*

12. What is the central theme of Whitman's famous poem *Passage to India* ?
    (A) Advancement of Science (B) Intercontinental contacts
    (C) Spirituality and Transcendentalism (D) Glory of America

13. In which novel by Hemingway does Santiago figure ?
    (A) *The Sun Also Rises* (B) *For Whom the Bell Tolls*
    (C) *A Farewell to Arms* (D) *The Old Man and the Sea*

14. When was Ernest Hemingway born ?
    (A) 1898 (B) 1899 (C) 1889 (D) 1897

15. Brett Ashley is the central character in one of Hemingway's novels. Which one of the following ?
    (A) *The Old Man and The Sea* (B) *A Farewell to Arms*
    (C) *The Sun Also Rises* (D) *For Whom the Bell Tolls*

16. When did Hemingway receive the Nobel prize for Literature ?
    (A) 1952 (B) 1953 (C) 1954 (D) 1955

17. Who wrote *Men Without Women*, a collection of short stories ?
    (A) Ernest Hemingway (B) William Faulkner
    (C) Mark Twain (D) Wallace Stevens

18. Which of the following novels of Hemingway is set against the background of the Spanish Civil War ?
    (A) *The Sun Also Rises* (B) *For Whom the Bell Tolls*
    (C) *A Farewell to Arms* (D) *The Old Man and the Sea*

19. Hemingway's *Winter Takes Nothing* is a—
    (A) Poem (B) Novel
    (C) A Collection of Short Stories (D) A Play

20. In which work Hemingway celebrated Bull fighting ?
(A) *Death in the Afternoon* (B) *The Torrents of Spring*
(C) *A Moveable Feast* (D) *The Green Hills of Africa*

21. Who is the protagonist of Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* ?
(A) Santiago (B) Robert Cohn (C) Jake Barnes (D) Brett Ashley

22. Which novel of Hemingway is based on the theme of Man's struggle against Nature ?
(A) *A Farewell to Arms* (B) *The Sun Also Rises*
(C) *The Old Man and the Sea* (D) *The Green Hills of Africa*

23. Which novel of Hemingway won him the Nobel Prize for Literature ?
(A) *A Farewell to Arms* (B) *The Old Man and the Sea*
(C) *The Sun Also Rises* (D) *For Whom the Bell Tolls*

24. When was William Faulkner born ?
(A) 1897 (B) 1898 (C) 1900 (D) 1909

25. Who encouraged Faulkner to write novels ?
(A) S. Anderson (B) Robert Frost
(C) Wallace Stevens (D) Hemingway

26. When did Faulkner's first novel *Soldier's Pay* appear ?
(A) 1924 (B) 1927 (C) 1926 (D) 1928

27. Who wrote *The Sound and the Fury* ?
(A) Hemingway (B) Faulkner (C) J. Farrel (D) Wallace Stevens

28. When did Faulkner receive the Nobel Prize ?
(A) 1948 (B) 1949 (C) 1950 (D) 1951

29. What was the original title of Hemingway's novel *The Sun Also Rises* ?
(A) *The Bostonians* (B) *The Virginians*
(C) *Fiesta* (D) *Catcher in the Rhye*

30. What was the original title of Hemingway's last novel *The Old Man and the Sea* ?
(A) *Fiesta* (B) *The Sea in Being* (C) *The Assistant* (D) *Farewell to Arms*

31. Robert Frost was born in the year—
(A) 1867 (B) 1874 (C) 1882 (D) 1886

32. Robert Frost was—
(A) A British poet settled in America (B) An America poet settled in England
(C) A Canadian poet (D) An American poet

33. Robert Frost died in—
(A) 1899 (B) 1963 (C) 1942 (D) 1934

34. Which one is a collection of poems of Robert Frost ?
(A) *A Boy's Will* (B) *North of Boston*
(C) *Mountain Interval* (D) All of these

35. In which collection of poems of Frost are his poems *Mending the Wall* and *The Death of the Hired Man* included ?
(A) *A Boy's Will* (B) *North of Boston*
(C) *Mountain Interval* (D) *A Witness Tree*

36. Frost's poems *Birches* and *The Road Not Taken* are included in his poetical collection—
(A) *A Boy's Will* (B) *North of Boston*
(C) *Mountain Interval* (D) *A Witness Tree*

37. Whom did Frost describe as "the only brother ever I had" ?
(A) Walt Whitman (B) E. Thomas (C) Faulkner (D) Emerson

38. Who described Frost's philosophy as "Simple Woodland Philosophy" ?
(A) E. Thomas (B) Trilling (C) N. Douglas (D) Whitman

39. Who called Frost a "Poet of terror" ?
(A) E. Thomas (B) Trilling (C) N. Douglas (D) Whitman

40. Which of the following has been called a "proletarian epic" ?
(A) Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*
(B) Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*
(C) Steinback's *The Grapes of Wrath*
(D) Faulkner's *Light in August*

41. Who is the protagonist in Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea* ?
(A) Santiago (B) Marlin (C) Manolin (D) Robeston

42. *Absalom, Absalom* is a novel written by—
(A) Faulkner (B) Steinbeck (C) Fitzgerald (D) Hemingway

43. Who said,
"But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep."
(A) Robert Frost (B) William Faulkner
(C) Wallace Stevens (D) Hemingway

44. Who said, "Earth is the right place for love" ?
(A) Wallace Stevens (B) Robert Frost
(C) Emily Dickinson (D) William Faulkner

45. Which is a great patriotic poem by Frost ?
(A) *Mending the Wall* (B) *Birches*
(C) *The Gift Outright* (D) *Directive*

46. When Kennedy took office as President of America, Frost was invited to recite one of his poems on this occasion. Which of the following poems did he recite ?
(A) *The Gift Outright* (B) *Birches*
(C) *Mending the Wall* (D) *It was Charged Against Me*

47. "I am the poet of the Body and I am the poet of the Soul,
The pleasures of heaven are with me and the pains of hell are with me."
These lines are quoted from one of the poems of Whitman. From which poem ?
(A) *One's Self I Sing* (B) *Passage to India*
(C) *Song of Myself* (C) *Song of the Open Road*

48. When Jawaharlal Nehru died, four lines of a poem by Frost were found written in his own hand under the glass top of his table. From which poem were they quoted ?
(A) *Birches* (B) *Mending the Wall*
(C) *Stopping by Woods* (D) *A Masque of Mercy*

49. Which of the following novels of Faulkner is believed to be most autobiographical ?
(A) *Reivers* (B) *A Fable* (C) *The Mansion* (D) *Light in August*

50. Who is the author of the novel *Light in August* ?
(A) Ernest Hemingway (B) Steinbeck
(C) William Faulkner (D) Fitzgerald

ANSWERS

1.	(D)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (A)	6. (C)	7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (D)	10. (B)
11.	(B)	12. (C)	13. (D)	14. (A)	15. (C)	16. (C)	17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (A)
21.	(C)	22. (C)	23. (B)	24. (A)	25. (A)	26. (C)	27. (B)	28. (B)	29. (C)	30. (B)
31.	(B)	32. (D)	33. (B)	34. (D)	35. (B)	36. (C)	37. (B)	38. (C)	39. (B)	40. (D)
41.	(A)	42. (A)	43. (A)	44. (B)	45. (C)	46. (A)	47. (C)	48. (C)	49. (A)	50. (C)

(Indo-Anglian Authors) Their Important Works

35. R. K. Narayan

The Guide
Swami and Friends
The Bachelor of Arts
The English Teacher
The Financial Expert
My Days
A Painter of Signs
The World of Malgudi
Waiting for the Mahatma
Malgudi Days
Mr. Sampath
An Astrologer's Day and Other Stories
Lowly Road
Next Sunday
My Dateless Diary
The Man-Eater of Malgudi
Gods, Demons and Other Stories
The Sweet-Vender
A Horse and Two Goats
The Dark Room

36. Mulk Raj Anand

The Untouchable
The Coolie
Across the Black Waters
The Private Life of an Indian Prince
Seven Summers
Morning Face
Village
The Sword and the Sickle
The Big Heart

37. Kamla Dass

Summer in Calcutta
The Descendants
My Story

38. Nissim Ezekiel

Sixty Poems
The Unfinished Man
The Exact Name
Three Plays
Hymns in Darkness
Latter Day Psalms
A Time to change

Multiple-Choice Questions

Directions : Under each of the following questions, four alternative answers have been given. Choose the correct answer out of the four choices :

1. The Sahitya Akademi Awards are given for best writings in how many Indian languages ?
   (A) 12 (B) 15 (C) 20 (D) 22
2. Who was the first recipient of the Sahitya Akademi Award for the best writing in English ?
   (A) R. K. Narayan (B) Mulkraj Anand
   (C) Raja Rao (D) Khushwant Singh
3. A very popular film was made on one of the novels of R. K. Narayan. On which of the following novels ?
   (A) *Waiting for the Mahatma* (B) *Malgudi Days*
   (C) *Guide* (D) *Mr. Sampath*
4. A very important T. V. Serial was made on one of the novels of R. K. Narayan. Identify the novel.
   (A) *Guide* (B) *Malgudi Days*
   (C) *Waiting for the Mahatma* (D) *The Bachelor of Arts*
5. Which of the following is a novel written by Mulk Raj Anand ?
   (A) *The Guide* (B) *The Untouchable*
   (C) *Swami and Friends* (D) *The Bachelor of Arts*
6. Who is the author of *Summer in Calcutta* ?
   (A) Mulk Raj Anand (B) Anita Desai
   (C) Kamla Dass (D) R. K. Narayan
7. When was Nissim Ezekiel born ?
   (A) 1923 (B) 1924 (C) 1925 (D) 1926
8. Who wrote *Hymns in Darkness* ?
   (A) Nissim Ezekiel (B) Shiv K. Kumar
   (C) Kamala Dass (D) Raja Rao

9. Nissim Ezekiel's *Hymns in Darkness* is—
   (A) A Drama (B) A Novel
   (C) Literary Essays (D) Collection of Poems
10. Who wrote *The Exact Name* ?
   (A) Nissim Ezekiel (B) Kamala Dass
   (C) Shiv K. Kumar (D) Kamla Markandaya
11. When was Mulk Raj Anand born ?
   (A) 1900 (B) 1905 (C) 1906 (D) 1907
12. Who wrote *The Lal Singh Trilogy* ?
   (A) R. K. Narayan (B) Mulk Raj Anand (C) Raja Rao (D) Kamala Dass
13. Mulk Raj Anand's first novel *The Untouchable* was published in—
   (A) 1934 (B) 1935 (C) 1936 (D) 1937
14. Who is the protagonist in Anand's novel *The Untouchable* ?
   (A) Bakha (B) Lakha (C) Rakha (D) Sakha
15. Who said, "Poetry is elusive, to write a poem is comparatively easy" ?
   (A) Kamala Dass (B) Nissim Ezekiel
   (C) R. K. Narayan (D) A. K. Ramanujan
16. Who called Ezekiel "a poet of the body, and an endless explorer of the labyrinths of the minds" ?
   (A) R. Parthasarthy (B) Linda Hess
   (C) H. M. William (D) F. R. Leavis
17. Who said, "Ezekiel is a poet of the city, Bombay" ?
   (A) K. S. Iyengar (B) Linda Hess
   (C) R. Parthasarthy (D) Kamala Dass
18. Who wrote the famous poem *Enterprize* ?
   (A) Kamala Dass (B) Shiv K. Kumar (C) Nissim Ezekiel (D) Raja Rao
19. "My mother only said, Thank God, the scorpion picked on me, and spared my children." Where do these lines of Ezekiel appear ?
   (A) *Enterprize* (B) *Philosophy*
   (C) *Night of the Scorpions* (D) *A Time to Change*
20. Who wrote, *Nalini : A comedy* ?
   (A) Kamala Dass (B) Nissim Ezekiel (C) Raja Rao (D) R. K. Narayan
21. Who is the protagonist in Ezekiel's play *Marriage Poem : A Tragi-Comedy* ?
   (A) Nalini (B) Mala (C) Naresh (D) Mrs. Lall
22. Who wrote the famous play *The Sleepwalkers* ?
   (A) Nissim Ezekiel (B) Raja Rao
   (C) Kamala Dass (D) Shiv K. Kumar
23. Who wrote the poem *Background Casualty* ?
   (A) Kamala Dass (B) Nissim Ezekiel (C) R. K. Narayan (D) Shiv K. Kumar

24. Who wrote *Postal Prayers* ?
(A) Nissim Ezekiel (B) R. Parthasarthy
(C) Kamala Dass (D) Kamla Markandaya

25. In which poem Ezekiel calls himself 'a poet, rascal, clown' ?
(A) *Background Casualty* (B) *Night of the Scorpions*
(C) *Philosophy* (D) *Poem of the Separation*

26. Who wrote the '*Very Indian Poem in Indian English*' ?
(A) Kamala Dass (B) Nissim Ezekiel
(C) Kamla Markandaya (D) Shiv K. Kumar

27. Who is the protagonist in Anand's novel *Coolie* ?
(A) Munno (B) Bakha (C) Natraj (D) Lakha

28. Who wrote the Preface to *The Untouchable* ?
(A) E. M. Forster (B) G. Green (C) R. K. Narayan (D) F. R. Leavis

29. Who wrote *The Private Life of an Indian Prince* ?
(A) R. K. Narayan (B) Anita Desai
(C) Mulk Raj Anand (D) Raja Rao

30. Who wrote the autobiographical novel *Seven Summers* ?
(A) Kamala Dass (B) Mulk Raj Anand
(C) R. K. Narayan (D) Nissim Ezekiel

31. Who wrote *The Power of Darkness and Other Stories* ?
(A) Anita Desai (B) R. K. Narayan
(C) Mulk Raj Anand (D) Kamala Dass

32. Who is the protagonist in Anand's novel *Two Leaves and a Bud* ?
(A) Bakha (B) Gangu (C) Munnoo (D) Lal Chand

33. Who called Anand's novel *Coolie* a character novel ?
(A) John Marston (B) E. M. Forster (C) Edwin Muir (D) R. K. Narayan

34. Who said, "I regard untouchability as the greatest blot on Hinduism" ?
(A) Bakha (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Hutehinson (D) Lakha

35. Who said, "If *Untouchable* is the microcosm, *Coolie* is more like the microcosm that is Indian society."
(A) E. M. Forster (B) K. S. Iyengar (C) M. K. Naik (D) K. S. Rana

36. Who is the Villain in Anands' *Two Leaves and a Bud* ?
(A) Gangu (B) Reggue Hunt (C) Leila (D) Barbara

37. Who is the protagonist in Anand's novel *The Big Heart* ?
(A) Ananta (B) Gokul Chand
(C) Lalla Murlidhar (D) Bakha

38. Who wrote *My Story* ?
(A) Nissim Ezekiel (B) Shiv K. Kumar
(C) Kamala Dass (D) R. K. Naryayan

39. Kamala Dass's autobiography *My Story* was serialised in :
(A) *Marg* (B) *The Current Weekly*
(C) *The Times of India* (D) *The Hindu*

40. Who wrote, "From every city I have lived, I have remembered the noons in Malabar with an ache growing inside me, a home sickness ?"
(A) Nissim Ezekiel (B) Kamala Dass
(C) R. K. Narayan (D) Raja Rao

41. Nissim Ezakiel's play *Nalini* is a :
(A) Tragedy (B) Comedy (C) Romance (D) Historical play

42. Who is the author of the novel *The Painter of Signs*" ?
(A) Mulk Raj Anand (B) R. K. Narayan
(C) Raja Rao (D) Kamala Dass

43. Who wrote an Introduction to R. K. Narayan's novel *The Financial Expert* ?
(A) Graham Greene (B) E. M. Forster
(C) Mulk Raj Anand (D) Raja Rao

44. Who is the 'Financial Expert' in R. K. Narayan's novel *The Financial Expert* ?
(A) Mr. Pal (B) Mr. Margayya
(C) Balu (D) Brinda

45. The University of Leeds conferred the Degree of D. Litt on R. K. Narayan in :
(A) 1970 (B) 1974 (C) 1977 (D) 1982

46. Who says, "The urban theme forms an important stream in Ezekiel's poetry ?"
(A) K. S. Iyengar (B) Linda Hess
(C) R. Parthasarthy (D) Kamala Dass

47. In which of the following novels of R. K. Narayan, Malgudi was first created ?
(A) Swami and Friends (B) Bachelor of Arts
(C) The Dark Room (D) The Man-Eater of Malgudi

48. Who is the 'Man-Eater' in R. K. Naryan's novel '*The Man-Eater of Malgudi*' ?
(A) Natraj (B) Muthu (C) Vasu (D) Kumar

49. For which Novel did R. K. Narayan receive the Sahitya Akademi Award ?
(A) *The Dark Room* (B) *The Guide*
(C) *Mr. Sampath* (D) *The Financial Expert*

50. Which of the following is called a confessional poet ?
(A) Nissim Ezekiel (B) Kamala Dass
(C) R. K. Narayan (D) Raja Rao

ANSWERS

1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (A)	9. (D)	10. (A)
11. (B)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (B)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (B)
21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (A)	25. (A)	26. (B)	27. (A)	28. (A)	29. (C)	30. (B)
31. (C)	32. (B)	33. (C)	34. (B)	35. (B)	36. (B)	37. (A)	38. (C)	39. (B)	40. (B)
41. (B)	42. (B)	43. (A)	44. (B)	45. (C)	46. (B)	47. (A)	48. (C)	49. (B)	50. (B)

Rhetoric and Prosody

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What is meant by *Rhetoric* ?
   (A) Art of using language effectively and impressively in poetry.
   (B) Using language musically in poetry.
   (C) Using language according to poetic diction.
   (D) Using language metaphorically in Poetry.
2. What is meant by *Prosody* ?
   (A) It is the Science of verse forms.
   (B) It is the Science of metres in poetry.
   (C) It is the Science of stanzas in poetry.
   (D) It is the Science of all the three mentioned above.
3. What is a *Heroic Couplet* ?
   (A) It is a two-line stanza having eight syllables in each line.
   (B) It is a two-line stanza having ten syllables in each line.
   (C) It is a two-line stanza having two rhyming lines in Iambic Pentameter.
   (D) It is a two-line stanza having two rhyming lines in any metre.
4. What is an Iambic Pentameter ?
   (A) It is a poetic line having *four* feet in the *Iambic metre.*
   (B) It is a poetic line having *five* feet in the *Iambic metre.*
   (C) It is a poetic line having *six* feet in the Iambic metre.
   (D) It is a poetic line having *eight* feet in the Iambic metre.
5. What is meant by Enjambed Couplet ?
   (A) The couplets in which the sense completes at the end of each couplet .
   (B) The couplets in which the sense runs on from one couplet to another.
   (C) The couplets in which the second line contains an extra syllable.
   (D) The couplets in which the second line is short by one syllable.
6. What is Alexandrine ?
   (A) A line of four iambic feet occasionally used in a Heroic couplet.
   (B) A line of six iambic feet occasionally used in a Heroic couplet.
   (C) A line without iambic metre occasionally used in a Heroic couplet.
   (D) A line without end-stop occasionally used in a Heroic couplet.

7. What is **Terza Rima** ?
   (A) Terza Rima is an end-stop three line stanza
   (B) Terza Rima is a three line stanza of rhyming lines
   (C) Terza Rima is run-on three line stanza with a fixed rhyme-scheme
   (D) Terza Rima is a run-on three line stanza with varying rhyme-schemes
8. What is a **Rhyme Royal** stanza ?
   (A) Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in any metre.
   (B) Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in iambic pentameter.
   (C) Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in iambic hexameter.
   (D) Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in septameter.
9. What is **Ottava Rima** ?
   (A) It is an eight-line stanza in iambic pentameter with a fixed rhyme scheme.
   (B) It is an eight-line stanza with varying rhyme-schemes in iambic pentameter.
   (C) It is an eight-line stanza made-up of four Heroic couplets in any rhyme-scheme.
   (D) It is an eight-line stanza made-up of two Terza Rima and a Heroic Couplet.
10. How many lines are there in a **Spenserian** stanza ?
    (A) six lines (B) seven lines (C) nine lines (D) eight lines
11. What is **Spenserian stanza** ?
    (A) It is a nine-line stanza consisting of two quatrains in iambic pentameter, rounded off with an Alexandrine in the last line.
    (B) It is a nine-line stanza of which the first line is an Alexandrine followed by two quatrains in iambic pentameter.
    (C) It is a nine-line stanza consisting of two iambic pentameter quatrains rounded off by an iambic hexameter.
    (D) It is a nine-line stanza made up of four Heroic Couplets rounded off with an unrhymed line.
12. In which work does Spenser use the Spenserian stanza for the first time ?
    (A) *The Faerie Queene* (B) *Amoretti*
    (C) *The Shepheard's Calendar* (D) *Astrophel*
13. What is **Blank Verse** ?
    (A) Blank Verse has no metre and no rhyme
    (B) Blank Verse has a metre but no rhyme
    (C) Blank Verse has rhyme but no metre
    (D) Blank Verse has both rhyme and metre but no rhythm
14. What is **Free Verse** ?
    (A) Free Verse has no metre and no rhyme
    (B) Free Verse has rhyme but no metre
    (C) Free Verse has rhyme but no rhythm
    (D) Free Verse is musical prose

15. In which stanza form is Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* written ?
(A) In Heroic Couplets (B) In Terza Rima
(C) In Elegiac Quatrains (D) In Blank Verse

16. How many lines are there in a **Miltonic sonnet** ?
(A) Twelve (B) Fourteen (C) Sixteen (D) Ten

17. What are the first eight lines of a **Miltonic sonnet** called ?
(A) Octate (B) Octave (C) Octane (D) Octade

18. What are the last six lines of a **Miltonic sonnet** called ?
(A) Sixtet (B) Sestet (C) Sixtate (D) Sistet

19. The first twelve lines of a **Shakespearean sonnet** are arranged under one of these patterns. Which pattern ?
(A) Three Quatrains (B) Six Couplets
(C) Two Quatrains and two Couplets (D) One Quatrain and four Couplets

20. Into which stanza form is Pope's *Essay on Criticism* written ?
(A) Blank Verse (B) Heroic Couplets
(C) Free Verse (D) Spenserian stanza

21. Into how many broad parts is a **Pindaric Ode** divided ?
(A) Three Parts (B) Six Parts
(C) Four Parts (D) Eight Parts

22. **Strophe, Antistrophe** and **Epode** are the component parts of ?
(A) Pindaric Ode (B) Horatian Ode
(C) Sophoclean Chorus (D) Aeschylian Chorus

23. The Concept of **'Tension'** in poetry was advanced by :
(A) R.P. Blackmur (B) Austin Warren
(C) Cleanth Brooks (D) Allen Tate

24. Name the earliest dramatist who wrote his plays in **Blank Verse** ?
(A) John Lyly (B) Marlowe (C) Shakespeare (D) Ben Jonson

25. Each stanza in Shelley's *Adonais* has :
(A) Seven lines (B) Nine lines (C) Fourteen lines (D) Eight lines

ANSWERS

1. (A)	2. (D)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (C)
11. (A)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (C)	16. (B)	17. (B)	18. (B)	19. (A)	20. (B)
21. (A)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (B)	25. (B)					

Figures of Speech

Multiple-Choice Questions

The following are the major **Figures of Speech** :

1. Simile—Simile is a Figure of Speech in which a comparison is made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common. The comparison is expressed by using words like **'as'** or **'like'** or **'so'**.

2. Metaphor—"A Metaphor is a condensed form of simile in which comparison between two different objects is shown without the use of such words as **like**, **as** or **so**." (Wren)

3. Personification—"In Personification, inanimate objects and abstract notions are spoken of as having life or intelligence." (Wren)

4. Hyperbole—"In Hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by over statement." (Wren)

5. Onomatopoeia—"Onomatopoeia is that artifice of language by which the sound of words is made to suggest or echo the sense." (Nesfield)

6. Apostrophe—"An Apostrophe is a direct address to the dead, to the absent, or to a personified object or idea." (Wren)

7. Oxymoron—"Oxymoron is a special form of antithesis whereby two contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing." (Wren)

8. Alliteration—"Alliteration consists in the repetition of the same sound or syllable at the beginning of two or more words." (Nesfield)

9. Irony—"Irony is a mode of speech in which the real meaning is exactly the opposite of that which is literally conveyed.' (Wren)

10. Pun—"This cosists in a play on the various meanings of a word, and is seldom used except as a joke." (Nesfield)

11. Metonymy—"In Metonymy, an object is designated by the name of something which is generally associated with it." (Wren)

12. Synecdoche—"In Synecdoche, a part is used to designate the whole, or the whole to designate a part." (Wren)

13. Antithesis—"In Antithesis, a striking opposition or contrast of words or sentiments is made in the same sentence. It is employed to secure emphasis." (Wren)

14. Transferred Epithet—"In this figure, an epithet is transferred from its proper word to another that is closely associated with it in the sentence." (Wren)

Multiple-Choice Questions

Directions : In each of the following sentences or verses, a Figure of Speech has been used. You have to choose the correct Figure of Speech out of the four choices given under each :

1. Rivers of blood flowed on the battlefield :
   (A) Simile (B) Metaphor (C) Hyperbole (D) Alliteration
2. Camel is the ship of the desert :
   (A) Metaphor (B) Simile (C) Pun (D) Personification
3. 'O my love's like a red, red rose, that's newly sprung in June' :
   (A) Alliteration (B) Metaphor (C) Simile (D) Hyperbole
4. "Opportunity knocks at the door but once."
   (A) Hyperbole (B) Metaphor (C) Antithesis (D) Personification
5. ''Death lays his icy hand on Kings'' :
   (A) Personification (B) Antithesis (C) Metaphor (D) Oxymoron
6. "The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves."
   (A) Hyperbole (B) Alliteration (C) Onomatopoeia (D) Personification
7. "Milton ! thou should'st be living at this hour."
   (A) Personification (B) Apostrophe (C) Alliteration (D) Irony
8. How high his honour holds his haughty head !
   (A) Oxymoron (B) Personification (C) Alliteration (D) Irony
9. "Yet Brutus says he was ambitious. And Brutus is an honourable man."
   (A) Irony (B) Oxymoron (C) Apostrophe (D) Pun
10. Is life worth living ? That depends upon the liver.
    (A) Pun (B) Alliteration (C) Irony (D) Metaphor
11. The pen is mightier than the sword.
    (A) Simile (B) Metaphor (C) Metonymy (D) Irony
12. A reeling road, a rolling road, that rambles round the shire.
    (A) Alliteration (B) Metonymy (C) Personification (D) Apostrophe
13. "The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."
    (A) Oxymoron (B) Synecdoche
    (C) Transferred Epithet (D) Pun
14. To err is human, to forgive divine :
    (A) Oxymoron (B) Antithesis
    (C) Transferred Epithet (D) Pun
15. He passed a sleepless night :
    (A) Transferred Epithet (B) Antithesis (C) Synecdoche (D) Oxymoron
16. The best brains assembled there :
    (A) Oxymoron (B) Synecdoche (C) Irony (D) Pun

17. I have many mouths to feed :
(A) Synecdoche (B) Irony (C) Pun (D) Oxymoron

18. Man proposes, God disposes :
(A) Synecdoche (B) Antithesis (C) Pun (D) Irony

19. O Death ! Where is thy sting ?
(A) Metaphor (B) Oxymoron (C) Personification (D) Apostrophe

20. "Life is a tale told by an idiot,
Full of sound and fury ……"
(A) Simile (B) Personification (C) Metaphor (D) Apostrophe

21. "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart."
(A) Metaphor (B) Personification (C) Simile (D) Onomatopoeia

22. He can devour mountains of food, and drink rivers of whisky.
(A) Onomatopoeia (B) Hyperbole (C) Metaphor (D) Personification

23. "There Honour comes a pilgrim grey :
(A) Metaphor (B) Apostrophe (C) Personification (D) Onomatopoeia

24. An ambassador is a man who lies abroad for the good of his country :
(A) Metonymy (B) Personification (C) Pun (D) Irony

25. ''Husbands had she five on the holy altar" :
(A) Hyperbole (B) Metaphor (C) Irony (D) Pun

26. His honour rooted in dishonour stood :
(A) Antithesis (B) Oxymoron (C) Irony (D) Personification

27. "Sceptre and crown must tumble down."
(A) Metonymy (B) Antithesis (C) Irony (D) Oxymoron

28. A lie has no legs :
(A) Apostrophe (B) Pun (C) Personification (D) Irony

29. Youth is full of pleasure; Age is full of care :
(A) Antithesis (B) Pun (C) Metaphor (D) Personification

30. The righteous shall flourish as the palm trees :
(A) Simile (B) Transferred Epithet
(C) Antithesis (D) Synecdoche

31. What Figure of Speech is used when a statement is made emphatic by over statement ?
(A) Apostrophe (B) Hyperbole (C) Personification (D) Antithesis

32. What Figure of Speech is used when two contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing ?
(A) Antithesis (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Oxymoron (D) Hyperbole

33. In which Figure of Speech the sense is conveyed by the sound of words ?
(A) Metonymy (B) Synecdoche (C) Alliteration (D) Onomatopoeia

34. In which Figure of Speech is there a play on the various meanings of a word ?
(A) Pun (B) Metaphor
(C) Transferred Epithet (D) Irony

35. Which Figure of Speech is produced when the same sound is repeated more than twice at the beginning of a word ?
(A) Onomatopoeia (B) Alliteration (C) Metonymy (D) Synecdoche

36. Which of the following is an example of Onomatopoeia ?
(A) Sweet-bitter tears flowed from her eyes
(B) The beetle wheels his droning flight
(C) A load of learning lumbering in his head
(D) Fair is that fair does

37. Which of the following is an example of Oxymoron ?
(A) There is kind cruelty in the surgeon's knife
(B) Ruin seize thee, ruthless king !
(C) And Brutus is an honourable man !
(D) Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India

38. Which of the following is an example of Antithesis ?
(A) Who is to blame but you ! (B) Fair is foul, and foul is fair !
(C) As you sow, so will you reap (D) Forget me not !

39. Which of the following is an example of Apostrophe ?
(A) Barking dogs seldom bite (B) My misfortune is your fortune
(C) O Solitude ! Where are thy charms ? (D) I am the monarch of all I survey

40. Which of the following is an example of Alliteration ?
(A) Sweet are the uses of adversity !
(B) Thus idly busy rolls their world away
(C) He is the heir apparent
(D) With beaded bubbles winking at the brim

ANSWERS

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (A)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (C)	9. (A)	10. (A)
11. (C)	12. (A)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (A)	16. (B)	17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (D)	20. (C)
21. (C)	22. (B)	23. (C)	24. (C)	25. (C)	26. (B)	27. (A)	28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (A)
31. (B)	32. (C)	33. (D)	34. (A)	35. (B)	36. (B)	37. (A)	38. (B)	39. (C)	40. (D)

UPKAR'S

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Through

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